

American Research Center in Egypt , Inc.

NEWSLETTER



NUMBER 106

FALL 1978

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United States of America

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Garden City, Cairo
Arab Republic of Egypt

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NEWSLETTER NUMBER 106

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C O N T E N T S

	Page
ARCE News.....	1
News from Cairo.....	3
News of Other Associations.....	6
1978-79 ARCE Fellows.....	8
Nubian Exhibit at Brooklyn Museum.....	10
The Employment of Scientifically Trained Women in Egypt	
- Kathleen Howard Merriam.....	14
The Tadhkira of Naṣīr al-Dīn al-Ṭūsī	
- F. Jimal Ragep.....	21
The First International Congress of Coptology	
- James M. Robinson.....	24
The Amarna Period of Eighteenth Dynasty Egypt: Bibliography Supplement, 1977	
- Edward K. Werner.....	41
The Organization of Encyclopedic Adab Works	
- Fedwa Malti-Douglas.....	57

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Linda Pappas Funsch
Editor

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Student (full-time).....	\$15	Supporting.....	\$100
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THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

If you wish to present a paper at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the ARCE, please send this form to the appropriate Program Committee member as soon as possible. An abstract of 250 words, typed and double-spaced, should accompany this form. The deadline for receipt of all abstracts is February 26, 1979.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

ACADEMIC AFFILIATION AND STATUS: _____

ARCE Member _____ yes _____ no

I should like to read a paper in the following section:

_____ Ancient _____ Medieval _____ Modern

I would require projection facilities:

_____ yes _____ no

I would need approximately:

_____ 10 minutes _____ 15 minutes _____ 20 minutes

(The Program Committee will try to accomodate everyone's time request. While it may be necessary to curtail the length of some papers for reasons of schedule, all such changes will be brought to the attention of the speakers as early as possible.)

TENTATIVE TITLE _____

I understand that unless it accompanies this form, an abstract must be submitted before February 26, 1979.

Date _____ Signature _____

** PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR SECTION CHAIRMEN **

ARCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

1979

CHAIRMAN

David O'Connor
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Thirty-third & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19174

ANCIENT

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MODERN

Peter Gran
Center for Middle Eastern
Studies
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78712

ARCE NEWS

1979 Annual Meeting

As reported earlier, the 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt will be held in Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, April 27, 28, and 29. Our host this year will be the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

Program Committee

The chairman of the 1979 Program Committee is David O'Connor, Associate Curator of the Egyptian Section, University Museum. Professor O'Connor will be responsible for overall arrangements during our stay in Philadelphia.

The other members of the Program Committee, each responsible for a particular period of Egyptian history and culture, are:

David P. Silverman
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Thirty-third & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19174

Egyptology,
archeology, art history,
Greco-Roman, and
Coptic Studies

Francis E. Peters
Department of Near Eastern
Languages & Literature
Hagop Kevorkian Center
New York University
Washington Square South
New York, NY 10003

Medieval history,
Islamic thought and
science, Arabic letters,
Islamic art

Peter Gran
Center for Middle Eastern
Studies
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78712

Modern history,
social sciences,
and modern literature

Abstracts

All those interested in presenting a paper at the meeting are urged to send the enclosed form to the appropriate Committee member as soon as possible. This form should be accompanied by an abstract of no more than 250 words, typed and double-spaced.

The deadline for receipt of all abstracts is February 26, 1979. The Program Committee will be unable to consider any abstracts submitted after that date.

Program and Accomodations

As in previous years, panels and workshops will be held concurrently during the three days of the Annual Meeting. Schedules of specific sessions will be included in the pre-registration package, sent to all members in March.

On Saturday evening, April 28th, there will be a reception, followed by a subscription dinner, at the University Museum. Also, during the course of our Annual Meeting proceedings, members will be treated to a tour of the Egyptian Galleries and a special exhibit entitled, "The Search for Ancient Egypt: University Museum Excavations from 1890 to 1979."

The Hilton Hotel of Philadelphia, located on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, has reserved a block of rooms for participants of the ARCE's Annual Meeting. Special rates for single occupancy will be \$36 per night; for double or twin occupancy, \$46. Hotel reservation cards will be included in the pre-registration package.

New Institutional Members

We are delighted to announce that the ARCE consortium has grown by two Institutional Members this fall. They are Georgetown University, Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, and The Smithsonian Institution, Office of Museum Programs. We extend to them both a warm welcome.

Corporate Support Renewed

Esso Egypt and the Allis-Chalmers Foundation have again renewed their corporate support to the ARCE for 1978-79 in the amounts of \$1000 and \$500, respectively. We are grateful for their continued encouragement.

NEWS FROM CAIRO

Madame Farida

The Cairo office has learned with great sadness of the death in October of Madame Farida, public relations officer of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. Madame Farida had entered the hospital at the end of September, where she gave birth by caesarean to her first son. She returned home in the middle of October, and died suddenly of complications a week later.

Anyone who has dealt with the Antiquities Organization in past years, for security forms, antiquities permits, or other forms, will remember Madame Farida's cheerful assistance. Without her interest and cooperation, many projects would have been delayed or even cancelled. She will be sorely missed.

In memory of Madame Farida and her assistance to American expeditions over the years, the Cairo office of the ARCE is contributing to a fund for the maintenance of her son until his majority.

Security Forms

Due to new and more strictly enforced procedures within the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, a minimum of two months' time must now be expected for the approval of security forms. Heads of ARCE projects and expeditions are urged to submit completed forms for their entire staff to the Cairo Center at least sixty days in advance of their proposed starting date.

Copies of the security forms and a list of suggestions for completing them are available from the U.S. office in Princeton.

Airport Transportation

ARCE members may avail themselves of the services of an expeditor to meet them at the Cairo airport, for assistance through passport control and customs, and for transportation into the city. The Cairo Center will make the necessary arrangements upon receipt of a written request, specifying date, airline, flight number, and time of arrival. The charge for this service, payable to the ARCE, will be LE 11.

New Appointments in the Antiquities Organization

Following the reorganization of the Egyptian cabinet in October, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization is now under the new Ministry of Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research, Culture, and Information. The Minister is Hassan Ismail, and the First Under-Secretary of State for Culture is Fuad el-Orabi.

As of the beginning of November, 1978, the following are the chief officials of the Antiquities Organization itself:

Dr. Shehata Adam, President
*Dr. Victor Girgis, Director General

*Dr. Abdel Qader Selim, Director for Egyptian Antiquities
Mr. Soliman Ahmed Soliman, Director for Coptic and Islamic Antiquities

*Dr. Ahmed el-Sawy, Director of Excavations for Lower Egypt
*Dr. Mahmoud Abdel Razzek, Director of Excavations for Cairo, Giza, and Saqqara
*Mr. Metawe Balboush, Director of Excavations for Middle Egypt
*Dr. Ali el-Khouly, Director of Excavations for Upper Egypt

Dr. Dia Abu Ghazi, Director General of Museums
Mr. Hassan el-Ashiry, Director, Cairo Museum (due to be replaced in December by Dr. Ibrahim el-Nawawy)
Dr. Mounir Basta, Director, Coptic Museum
Dr. Youssef el-Gheryani, Director, Greco-Roman Museum
Mr. Abdel Raouf Ali Youssef, Director, Islamic Museum

Dr. Youssef Ahmed Youssef, Director, Centre de Documentation

*member of the Permanent Committee

Madame Farida's replacement as Public Relations Officer is Sitt Fawzia.

Fellows' Seminars (Cairo Center)

October 4 Informal reception ARCE Fellows/AUC Faculty

October 11 "Kafr el-Elow Revisited--A further assessment and analysis of the impact of urbanization and industrialization on the village culture" -- Hani Fakhouri, University of Michigan, Flint

October 18 "Demographic Observations on the Syrian Minority in Egypt" -- Thomas Philipp, Harvard University

October 25 "Decay or Maintenance of the Nubian Language in Egypt" -- Aleya Rouchdy, Wayne State University

"Fatimid Monetary System" -- Michael Bates, American Numismatic Society, Fustat Expedition

November 1 Mapping Cultural Territory: Toward a Typology of Cairene Perceptions of Urban and Domestic Space" -- Juan E. Campo, University of Chicago

"Mercantilism, Class Conflict, and Muhammad Ali's Foreign Policy" -- Fred Lawson, University of California, Los Angeles

November 8 "Islamic Fundamentalism: First definitions" -- John O. Voll, University of New Hampshire

November 15 "The Ostraca of the Coptic Museum in Old Cairo" -- S. Kent Brown, Brigham Young University

November 29 "Excavation in East Karnak--The Akhenaten Temple Complex" -- (with slides) -- Donald Redford, University of Toronto and University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

December 6 "The Function and Form of Kinship among Professionals in Cairo" -- Thomas Miesse, Wayne State University

"The Iman between Mosque, Minbar, and Masses" -- Patrick Gaffney, Chicago University

December 13 "Local Institutions and Agricultural Developments in Egypt" -- Richard H. Adams, University of California, Berkeley

December 20 "The Film-Songs of Umm Kalsum, 'Abd el-Wahhab, Farid el-'Atrash, and Leila Murad" -- John Andrus, Higher Institute of Arabic Music, Giza

NEWS OF OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

Second International Congress of Egyptologists

Concerning the Second International Congress of Egyptologists, due to be held September 10-15, 1979, in Grenoble, France, our colleagues in France have asked us to insert the following notice in the ARCE NEWSLETTER:

"The French CNRS has declared itself disposed to aid the International Association of Egyptologists in preparing the Second International Congress of Egyptologists, by organizing at CNRS expense a series of colloquia within the framework of the Congress, pertaining to some current trends in Egyptological research:

- 1) Diachronic and synchronic aspects of the Ancient Egyptian language
- 2) Theological and philosophical aspects of the Egyptian temple
- 3) Archeological survey and historical geography of Lower and Middle Egypt
- 4) Pyramid Texts and Coffin Texts
- 5) Ptolemaic writing system
- 6) Ancient Egyptian administration
- 7) el-Amarna problems.

The CNRS is also supporting an open colloquium on Egyptology: its trends, traditional and current."

Those interested in participating in one or more of these colloquia, by presenting a communication, should correspond with their chairmen, as follows:

- 1) Prof. Pascal Vernus, 6 rue de l'Arrivée, 75015 Paris
- 2) Prof. Paul Barguet, 10 rue Villiers, 92700 Colombes
- 3) Prof. Jean Yoyotte, Centre W.P. Golénischeff, 19 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris
- 4) Prof. Jean Leclant, 77 rue Georges Lardennois, 75019 Paris
- 5) Prof. Adolphe Gutbub, 32 rue Jules Rothgeber, 67000 Strasbourg-Neudorf

- 6) Prof. Paule Posener, 12 rue Gabriel-Péri, 91300 Massy
- 7) Prof. Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt, 3 rue de la Pompe, 75016 Paris.

Please note that the title of each section is meant to suggest but not to restrict the topics of communications. Under section 1, for example, communications on all aspects of ancient Egyptian language and philology will be welcomed.

If you have not yet received from the International Association of Egyptologists an application form for the Grenoble Congress, or if you have any questions concerning the Congress, please write to Prof. Jean Leclant, 77 rue Georges Lardennois, 75019 Paris. The International Association of Egyptologists would also like, through this announcement, to urge all senior and junior Egyptologists and scholars in related fields to join the Association (see NEWSLETTER 103, p. 3). There is an initial enrollment fee only, of 50 French francs (25 francs for students); because of fluctuations in the exchange rate, payment in French francs, through a bank check, would be appreciated. For further information, please write to Prof. Jean Leclant at the address given above.

مركز البحوث الإسلامية بمصر

Travel Assistance

For those interested in attending the Grenoble Conference, the American Council of Learned Societies administers of program of travel grants for such purposes. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent, and must be citizens or permanent residents of the United States.

Under this competitive program, financial assistance is limited to air fare between major commercial airports and will not exceed one-half of projected economy-class fare.

The deadline for requests to attend meetings scheduled for the period of July through October is March 1. For further information, write to the American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th, New York, NY 10017.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

Research Fellowships for the year 1978-79

Funded by the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program

NAME	RESEARCH TOPIC
+Al-Haggagi, Ahmed Appalachian State	"Oral Narratives of Qena Province"
+Andrus, John Higher Institute of Arabic Music, Giza (ARE)	"The Film Song of Umm Kulsum, 'Abd el-Wahab, Farid el-'Atrash, and Leila Murad"
+Bates, Daniel C.U.N.Y., Hunter College	"Aspects of Urban Kinship: An Egyptian Case Study"
+Bates, Ulku C.U.N.Y., Hunter College	"A Study of Ottoman Architecture in Egypt"
+Bell, Joseph S.U.N.Y., Binghamton	"Aspects of Muslim Love Theory, Sacred and Profane: 800-1000 A.D."
+Brown, S. Kent Brigham Young Univ.	"The Ostraca of the Coptic Museum Old Cairo: Transcription, Translation, and Historical Annotation"
*El-Mehairy, Theresa Salford Univ. (England)	"Medical Doctors: A Study of Role Concept and Job Satisfaction - the Egyptian Case"
+Fakhouri, Hani Univ. of Michigan, Flint	"An Ethnographic Survey of the Darb al-Ahmar District in Cairo" (partially funded by NEH)
*Gaffney, Patrick Univ. of Chicago	"The Islamic Preacher: His Role in the Mosque and the Community"
+Kortepeter, C. Max New York Univ.	"The Hejaz Viewed from Cairo: A Survey of Available Ottoman Documents in Egyptian Archival Collections" (partially funded by NEH)
+Mac Coull, Leslie Catholic Univ.	"The Coptic Papyri of the Archive of Dioscorus of Aphrodito in the Egyptian Museum"
*Miesse, Thomas Wayne State	"The Function and Form of Kinship among Professionals in Cairo"
+Rassam, Amal C.U.N.Y., Queens College	"Aspects of Urban Kinship: An Egyptian Case Study" (in collaboration with Daniel Bates)
+Rouchdy, Aleya Wayne State	"Decay of the Modern Nubian Language on the Nile Valley"

+ Faculty
* Student

Funded by the International Communication Agency
of the U.S. Department of State

NAME	RESEARCH TOPIC
*Adams, Richard Univ. of California, Berkeley	"Local Institutions and Agricultural Development in Egypt"
*Carter, Barbara Univ. of London	"The Copts in Egypt, 1918-52: The Importance of Ethnicity in Politics"
+Fletcher, Joseph Harvard	"The Diffusion of Political Activist Teaching in 18th Century Naqshbandi Sufism"
+Gran, Peter Univ. of Texas, Austin	"Culture and Social Change in the Age of Ibrahim al-Bajuri"
*Kramer, Martin Princeton	"From Caliphate to Conferences: Institutional Innovation in Contemporary Islam"
*Lawson, Fred Univ. of California, Los Angeles	"Mercantilism, Class Conflict, and Muhammad Ali's Foreign Policy"
+Phillip, Thomas Harvard	"The Syrian Emigration to Egypt in the 18th and 19th Centuries"
+Smith, Charles San Diego State	"Qasim Amin: His Legal Opinions and his Intellectual Milieu in the 1890's"

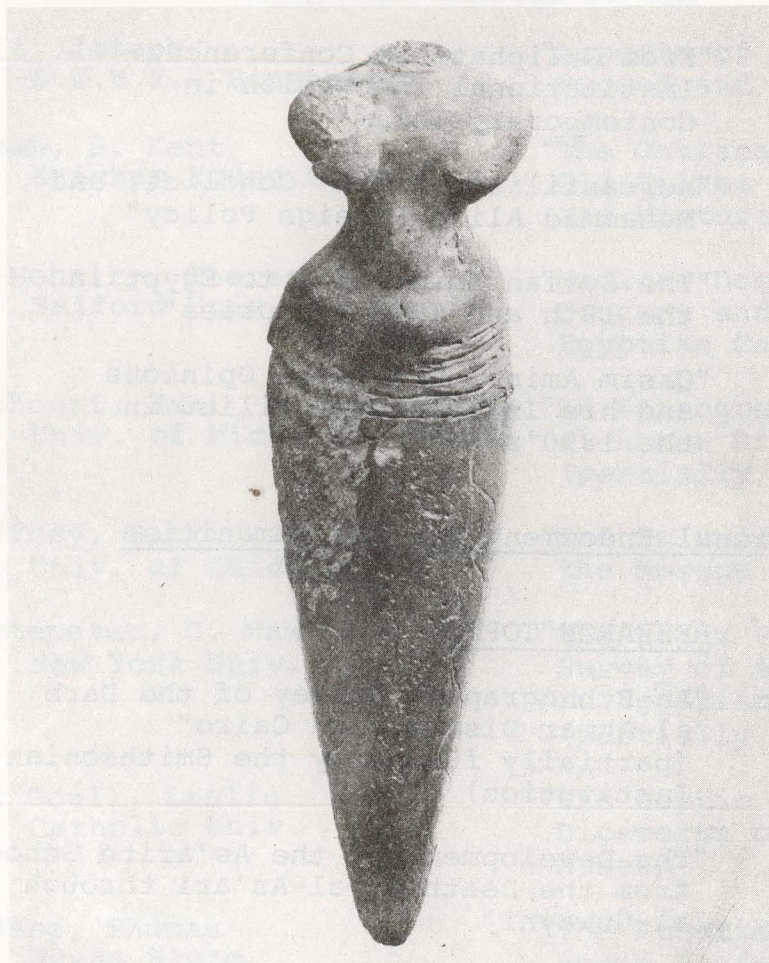
Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

NAME	RESEARCH TOPIC
+Fakhouri, Hani Univ. of Michigan, Flint	"An Ethnographic Survey of the Darb al-Ahmar District in Cairo" (partially funded by the Smithsonian Institution)
+Frank, Richard Catholic Univ.	"The Development of the As'arite School from the Death of al-As'ari through al-Guwayni"
+Hamdani, Abbas Univ. of Wisconsin	"Brethren of Purity: The Dynamics of a Socio-Political Movement of Medieval Islam"
+Kortepeter, C. Max New York Univ.	"The Hejaz Viewed from Cairo: Survey of the Available Ottoman Documents in Egyptian Archival Collections" (partially funded by the Smithsonian Institution)
+Tignor, Robert Princeton	"The Political Economy of Egypt and the Rise of the Bourgeoisie, 1918-48"

NUBIAN EXHIBIT AT BROOKLYN MUSEUM

"AFRICA IN ANTIQUITY: THE ARTS OF ANCIENT NUBIA AND THE SUDAN" is the first international exhibition devoted to the arts of ancient Nubia. Over two hundred and fifty objects have been loaned by twenty-five institutions and collectors. These objects belong to different Nubian cultures which span a period of over five millennia.

The terracotta fertility figures of the A-Group culture are related to those from Europe such as the Venus of Lespugue or of Willendorf and add a new dimension to our understanding of all prehistoric cultures (Figure 1). The female head from Aniba, belonging to the C-Group and datable to between 1900 - 1550 B.C., is highly stylized and reveals the characteristically Nubian penchant for abstraction so noticeable in the statues of ba-birds (Figures 2 and 4). The diversity of the faience industry and the sophistication of the black-topped red polished ware from the Kerma Culture



demonstrate the high levels of technical achievement attained in this region about 1650 B.C.

The largest number of objects come from the Napatan and Meroitic Periods (750 B.C. - A.D. 350). The totally Egyptian styles of either the granite statue of King Senkamaniskien or the bronze statuette of King Shabaqo are in marked contrast to the simplified, Nubian aesthetic found in the sphinx of Taharqa from Kawa. So preoccupied were the Napatan sculptors with purely formal elements that the lion's mane and ears of that sphinx of Taharqa are actually representations of a broad collar with falcon-headed terminals (Figure 3).

Figure 1: Figure of a fertility goddess from the A-Group datable to 3000 B.C. This statuette is very close to a second of the same type excavated near Khartoum by the Sudan Antiquities Service, French Archaeological Research Unit, in 1976-1977. The Brooklyn Museum no. L78.3, loaned by Carl and Florence Selden (Photograph courtesy of Africa in Antiquity Brooklyn 1978).

This abstraction is further developed in some of the sculptures from the Meroitic Period. It is particularly evident in the heads of statues of ba-birds. Although the ba-bird is known from earlier representations in Egypt proper, it remained for the local rulers of Lower Nubia to translate that motif into stone sculpture. As such, the ba-bird statue is a native Nubian creation, and reflects the local taste for abstraction and stylization (Figure 4).

The Meroitic Period provides us with a wealth of painted pottery. The motifs are extremely appealing; representations of giraffes, crocodiles, master and hound, or heads of ba-birds are excellent examples of this local folk art. Almost all of the decoration on Meroitic pottery was drawn freehand. The sure, abbreviated strokes which characterize the figures on vessels from Karanog and Faras are very contemporary in feeling and can justifiably be labeled "Picassoesque" (Figure 5).

The relationships between Christian Nubia and Byzantine Greece are still not completely understood. Nevertheless, the style of a fresco from Faras representing Christ Protecting an Eparch, an official of that city, is well within the metropolitan style of the Middle Byzantine Period. The artists' preoccupation with the eyes of both Christ and the Eparch recall eyes in the figures of the mosaics of Hagia Sophia in Salonika. The Byzantine convention of radiating folds and sun bursts to indicate modeling and plasticity are encountered in the Faras frescoes as well.

The exhibition is on view at Brooklyn from 30 September to 31 December 1978; it then travels to The Seattle Art Museum (15 February - 15 April, 1979), to the New Orleans Museum of Art (19 May - 12 August, 1979), and ends with the showing at the Haags Gemeentemuseum, The Hague, from 15 September to 11 November 1979.



The catalogue consists of two volumes, the first of which contains essays on specific topics by W.Y. Adams, Ahmed M. Ali Hakem, Fritz Hintze, Jean Leclant,

Figure 2: Fired clay female head found at Aniba, Cemetery N, Grave 133, from the C-Group, 1900-1550 B.C. The complete stylization of the face and the vertical incisions are characteristic of indigenous Nubian art. Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Universität, Ägyptisches Museum 4396 (Photograph courtesy of Africa in Antiquity Brooklyn 1978).



Figure 3: Detail of the head from the granite sphinx of King Taharqa (690-664 B.C.) from Kawa. Recent investigations by Edna Russmann prove the double uraeus symbolizes Upper and Lower Egypt. The mane and ears are sculpted as a stylized broad collar with hawk-headed terminals. London, The British Museum 1770 (Photograph courtesy of Africa in Antiquity Brooklyn 1978).

David O'Connor, Karl-Heinz Priese, and B.G. Trigger. Volume II contains a history of Nubian art and the catalogue proper by St. Wenig.

The Staatliche Museen zu Berlin/DDR and The Brooklyn Museum were co-organizers of the exhibition. An international symposium was held in conjunction with this exhibition at The Brooklyn Museum from 28 September to 1 October 1978. The following papers were presented and will be printed in a forthcoming number of Meroitica by Professor and Mrs. Hintze of the Humboldt Universität, Berlin/DDR.

Bernard V. Bothmer
Nubia and the Northern Sudan: A New Field of Art History

William Y. Adams
Kush and the Peoples of Northeast Africa

Kazimierz Michalowski
Faras: Seventeen Years after the Discovery

Negm el Din Sherif
The Future of Sudanese
Archaeology

Edna R. Russmann
Egyptian Influence on Nubian
Art: Dynasty XXV and the
Arts of Greece and Rome

Richard Brilliant
Africa and the Arts of
Greece and Rome

Robert S. Bianchi
Ptolemaic and Roman
Influence in the Art
of Meroe

László Török
The Art of the Ballana
Culture and Its Rela-
tion to Late Antique Art

Fritz Hintze
Some Special Features in the
Architecture at Musawwarat
es-Sufra and Their
Implications

Steffen Wenig
Meroitic Painted Ceramics

Ursula Hintze
"Graffiti" at Musawwarat es-Sufra

Ahmed M. Ali Hakem
Recent Excavations in the
Neighborhood of Khartoum

Janice Yellin
A Suggested Interpretation of the
Relief Scenes in the Type B
Chapels at Begrawiyah North

Peter Shinnie
Domestic Architecture at Meroe

Steffen Jakobielski
The Architecture of Christian Nubia

Andreas Kroneberg
Survival of Nubian Traditions

Robert Fernea
Tradition and Change in Egyptian
Nubia

Robert S. Bianchi



Figure 4 (left): Detail of the head of the sandstone *ba*-statue tentatively identified as the Lady Malitakhide. The three vertical strokes on each cheek represent scarification, which is still to be found on women in the northern Sudan. The statue comes from Karanog and is datable to the second to third century A.D. Cairo, The Egyptian Museum JE 40194. (Photograph courtesy of Africa in Antiquity Brooklyn 1978).



Figure 5 (right): This jar with men and a lotus plant, from Karanog and dated to the first century A.D., is characterized by a sure, freehand brush stroke of simple lines which imbues the figural style with a very contemporary feeling. Philadelphia, University Museum E 8193 (Photograph courtesy of Africa in Antiquity Brooklyn 1978).

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SCIENTIFICALLY TRAINED WOMEN
IN EGYPT

Kathleen Howard Merriam
Bowling Green State University
ARCE Fellow, 1978*

Introduction

Egyptian women have responded in increasing number to their government's call for expansion of the technologically trained pool of human resources. How well is the government absorbing this new group of skilled human power in its implementation of development plans? What are the opportunities for women to utilize their skills in the economy? Does the government bear the major burden of absorbing women into the employment market or, on the other hand, are the new laws designed to encourage private enterprise likely to provide viable employment opportunities for women graduates?

Examination is made here of the utilization of the skills of the women graduates of the scientific faculties and the degree of correspondence of this utilization with stated government policy to encourage equality of opportunity between men and women and increase women's opportunities for active participation in national development. If maximum utilization is not being made of the women graduates, how can we account for this failure? Is it governmental policy in education or traditional social constraints, such as persistence of the primacy of family obligations, which act as impediments to career commitment? If the latter, how can these constraints be channelled for the fuller utilization of women's skills while preserving values held sacred by the society and, at the same time, expanding the range of opportunities for women?

This past summer (1978), I sought data for this study, primarily through interviews conducted in Egypt with women scientists, government administrators, and private enterprise executives involved in recruitment and implementation of policy on employment of women technicians and scientists. Financing for this project was provided by the American Research Center in Egypt.

*Funded by the International Communication Agency,
Washington, D.C.

The Employment of Women Graduates of Scientific Faculties

The number of women graduates from the scientific faculties has grown rapidly in the last fifteen years. Of the total number of women graduates in different scientific fields, 32 percent of the medical science graduates as of 1966 came from the 1963 and 1965 classes, and 95 percent of the 1966 pool of university graduates were already employed in 1967. The other sciences---agriculture, science, and engineering---also showed a progressively greater increase in the share of young graduates employed as of 1967, and their shares rise even faster between 1967 and 1977.¹

The pool of scientists with post-graduate degrees has also increased its contribution from women in the past fifteen years. The greatest female share of those with an M.S. degree or higher is in the medical sciences with a 23 percent share of the 4,221 professionals, followed closely by the physical scientists, of whom women constitute 22 percent. Women represent only seven percent of the total number of engineers and technicians with post-graduate degrees, although they have a slightly better share of women graduates of 1973 and 1976.²

Where are these graduates employed in the economy? The case of women scientists in the National Research Center illustrates the course of the feminization of traditionally masculine fields. The Center, which houses the best scientific equipment and research facilities in Egypt, is a governmental but autonomous agency under the Office of the Presidency. Its major fields of research are in chemistry, physics and engineering physics, agricultural research, and medical research. The following table indicates the distribution of the 28 percent female share of the Center's 3,000 employees. Half of these 3,000 employees are research specialists so that the remaining 14 percent are from other fields.

¹Soha Abdel Kader, The Status of Egyptian Women 1900-1973, prepared for the Ford Foundation (Cairo: The American University in Cairo Social Research Center, 1973) and Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, "Distribution of Women Graduates Employed in Different Sectors, 1977," mimeo. (Cairo: CAPMAS, 1977).

²National Academy of Science, Cairo, Egypt, 1977. Figures provided in interview, July 31, 1978, and subsequently in written form.

Field	Number of Women
Medicine	43
Veterinary Medicine	2
Pharmacy	18
Engineering	53
Agriculture	77
Science	221
Total	414 ³

This distribution appears to be inversely proportional to the opportunity structures for women outside the organization. Contrast, for instance, the relatively large number of women engineers to pharmacists and the medical scientists. In medicine, the opportunities are perhaps as great outside the organization, given the possibility for a career in a hospital in either the public or private sector, and/or in private practice. The medical profession's availability of options outside the government is reflected in the 31 percent of the supply of women medical doctors, 23.9 percent of the dentists, and 29 percent of the pharmacists employed by the government.⁴ A position in the National Research Center requires a commitment to postgraduate training and research so that only those women primarily interested in research, rather than clinical medicine, will likely seek positions at the Center.

Engineering opportunities for women outside the Center remain questionable. The much higher percentage (42) of women engineers in the public sector reflects the greater absence of opportunities in the private sector. For instance, only five women---all chemical engineers---are listed in the private sector out of a total of 218 women chemical engineers and a total of 1,754 women employed engineers. Informants at the Center indicated the better working conditions of the National Research Center as compared to ministry positions or private or public companies. Industry for some women engineers does not present a viable option because of the "discomforts" encountered on the job. These include associations with men of a different class as subordinates, who have difficulty accepting the female supervisor's authority, and male superiors or colleagues who hold similar traditional views of women.

³CAPMAS, "Distribution of Women Graduates Employed in Different Sectors, 1977."

⁴Ibid.

On the other hand, these reasons may well serve as rationalizations for not being employed by private firms. The reluctance of private firms to hire women engineers is now well-known and may well eventually serve to reduce the number of women choosing engineering. The recent recognition by the government of a surplus of engineers by its repeal of its employment guarantee for engineers is considered by some women ominous for women interested in engineering. The new policy might well have the effect of a needed emphasis on quality of engineers in general, but may stem the "feminization" of the engineering profession, given persistent traditional notions regarding the role of women; home-maker or, at the most, office worker.

The high number of women from the science faculties is indicative of the large share the government or public sector has of employed female physical scientists: fifty percent. This, in turn, reflects the greater role the government has assumed in the sponsorship of scientific research and the government supervision of the university system, of which there are a total of 579 women teachers in the science faculties, or 25 percent of all the women faculty members.

The high number of women agriculturists employed by the Center reflects the government's major role in agricultural research and investment. One-third of the women agriculture graduates are employed by the government or public sector. Of the 431 women agronomists with postgraduate degrees, 300 are teachers in the agricultural faculties, and 15 percent of the 733 employed women veterinarians are in the veterinary faculties.

However, while the great majority (77 percent) of the agriculture graduates in 1966 were employed in 1967, by 1977 the proportion had dropped to 31 percent. The two-thirds employed in the private sector, despite the government's prime responsibility for agricultural affairs, is suggestive of the over-production of university graduates in the sciences. They could not be absorbed adequately by the economy. The really capable women graduates may well be employed in research or teaching in their fields, but where do the vast majority of these graduates end up? A recent report by John Waterbury indicated that Air Egypt, a public sector enterprise, had absorbed a considerable number of agronomists, and this suggests the problem Egypt faces in adequately absorbing its scientific graduates, male and female.⁵

⁵John Waterbury, Egypt: Burdens of the Past, Options for the Future (Hanover, N.H.: The American Universities Field Staff, 1973-1976), p. 19 of No. 4, 1976, issue.

Analysis of the Sectoral Distribution of Women Science Graduates

The allocation of women scientists in the public sector as opposed to the private sector suggests the interplay of official policy and cultural and social norms in the expansion of women's options in a developing country. First, the socio-cultural problems women face derive from the persistent expectation that the women's first responsibility is to the home and family. Of the thirty-odd women interviewed, most were married or expected to marry. When asked whether they would continue working, they all admitted they would, but would take advantage of the recently liberalized policy for having children. When asked if they received help or could expect to receive help from their husbands in the household management, most indicated they could not expect to receive much from their husbands because, as they often put it, "you can't expect to change oriental men."

A factor inhibiting the husband's sharing in the household duties, often cited by women, is his "moonlighting," a common practice among professionals who struggle to maintain their middle class existence. The typical professional husband has a job in the public sector in the morning, private consulting business/clinic in the evening. Teaching duties at the university often provide a third job for the husband so that the wife with a Ph.D. or engineer's degree who is interested in maintaining the marriage, her sanity, and in promoting the careers of her children, feels compelled or resigned to retain the homemaker role and modify her own career ambitions.

While domestic help is still available, a shortage is developing because of the industrialization programs and the influx of foreigners who inflate the wages beyond the reach of middle class Egyptians. The extended family system, in modified form, still provides major support in childcare, but this will become increasingly scarce as mothers continue or resume working after childbirth.⁶

The legal status of women in Islam is another major factor in women's reluctance to make the kinds of choices which will advance her career. The lopsided divorce options are still in favor of men whereby they can initiate divorce proceedings without the grounds required of the wife. The husband's right to the children after the ages of nine, for boys, and twelve, for girls, in cases of divorce serves as a further hindrance to women's independence.

⁶See also Constantina Safilios-Rothschild, "A Cross-Cultural Examination of Women's Marital, Educational and Occupational Options," *Acta Sociologica* 14 (1/2, 1971), p. 98.

The inadequate alimony provisions in divorce cases is an additional factor cited by women limiting their options. The failure to reform these family status laws in a comprehensive fashion because of the regime's sensitivity to conservative religious reaction points to the persistence in traditional attitudes which impinge upon the effectiveness of other state provisos aiding women's entrance into national life.

What do the present dual roles mean for the participation of women in the scientific fields? Women will generally seek jobs where they can obtain the most comfortable conditions in terms of working environment, pay and working schedule policy. Academic positions or research institutions are therefore favored by many women. But to rise in the hierarchy of these institutions requires post-graduate training and research. One of the official aids in women's access to these fields is the guarantee of a year of post-graduate work abroad if accepted by a foreign university and a leave of absence without penalty awarded to the individual, and provision for the spouse to accompany the grantee. Acceptance of these options for women, however, is contingent upon family considerations. Will the husband assume responsibility for the family in the wife's absence? If he is sufficiently ambitious for his wife, and/or his family, he will more likely agree to his wife's assumption of the study-abroad option, even if he does not accompany her. However, instances were reported whereby women turned down this option because the husband either received a better offer to work in one of the Arab countries, or was reluctant to assume responsibility for the children, was unwilling or unable to accompany her, and she was unable to depend upon her own family for some reason. As a consequence, women have delayed their career promotion in the interests of family.

On the other hand, the prospects of working in an environment where the wife would be utilizing her training and the higher salary provide strong incentives for the couple to make the temporary sacrifices on the home front. For the more ambitious, work in a ministry which does not fully utilize her training is a bleak prospect. Secretarial work in a private company is preferable to this, despite the discrepancy between the nature of the work and her training. Furthermore, she is also likely to be paid a higher salary for secretarial work in a private company.

All the women interviewed at the National Research Center cited the generally comfortable working conditions there as positive factors in their careers. Despite the lower government salaries, although higher at the Center and at universities than at other public sector and government ministries, the equal opportunity to advance according to objective criteria of publications and research and the collegial research atmosphere at the Center provided strong incentives for work there.

Women achievers in the Center---heads of departments, of which there are several in the Science and Technology sections--- provided examples of ambitious women who belonged to the 1956-1960 graduating classes and were the "pioneering" generation of the post-1952 period. They represent the "masculine emulator" prototype: the woman who adopts masculine values of reward for individual hard work regardless of sex. These women cited the lack of ambition and hard work among the younger generation of women scientists. At least one woman senior level scientist, however, expressed sympathy for the plight of the new generation of women scientists--indeed women professionals in general--who are faced with the difficult conditions of inadequate childcare facilities, transportation, over-worked and/or uncooperative husbands, inadequate legal support, and increasing demands upon the maternal role. The overcrowded conditions in the schools have placed a greater burden upon the parents, often read mother, to assume the teacher's role, particularly if the parents wish their children to succeed in the much-feared secondary school certificate examination---the key to university education and status.

Concluding Remarks

What do we draw from this preliminary study of the status of women in the scientific professions?

1. The government policy of "equal access to education," implemented by measures to extend free education to all, admission to faculties on a sex-blind computer based system which allocate students according to the demand for specialists has contributed to the feminization of some of the scientific professions.

2. The government policy of guaranteeing jobs to university graduates has further opened up the scientific fields to women and enabled ambitious and capable women to demonstrate their potential for achievement in heretofore male dominated fields.

3. The opportunity to advance socially through education has led to some modification of traditional notions regarding work sex-segregation.

4. Persistent cultural attitudes regarding the the woman's maternal role as primary serves to inhibit the full utilization of women's potential but may also serve to enhance her capacities through the enactment of legislation providing more extensive aid to working mothers in the form of liberal leave of absence policy. This may serve to relieve working mothers' tension over experienced role conflicts, i.e., the pressure to work and to be a wife and mother at the same time. But this kind of legislation will benefit only those in the sciences not requiring constant up-dating of knowledge, such as medicine, and veterinary medicines, and engineering.

However, the government's concern for maternal responsibilities may also stimulate a backlash from men, who now claim the women have too many privileges in legislation and delay further the enactment of comprehensive reform of the Islamic family status laws which still adversely affect the productivity of women.

Family status law reform plus dynamic leadership from women scientific achievers---as well as other women achievers---in helping to socialize their colleagues and the young generations in a new set of values appropriate for national development is essential. The economic problems of overpopulation, inadequate housing and transportation facilities--to name but a few--must be tackled with women's participation in the policy making. A good number of the women engineers are involved in the planning process, but their profile remains low and their influence in question.

THE TADHKIRA OF NAṢĪR AL-DĪN AL-ṬŪSĪ

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The Tadhkira fī 'Ilm al-Hay'a of Naṣīr al-Dīn al-Ṭūsī has been recognized as an important work in the History of Astronomy. In addition to providing a readable and rather comprehensive summary of the theoretical astronomy of his time, it also attempts to reconcile mathematical astronomy as presented in the Almagest of Ptolemy (2nd Century A.D.) with the cosmological requirements of Aristotle. With respect to celestial motions, these requirements were two: circularity and uniformity. But the actual paths of the planets and moon defied early attempts to account for the observations by means of homocentric spheres rotating with uniform motion. Ptolemy was forced to rely on various devices (such as the equant) to account for the seemingly unaesthetic movements of the heavenly bodies. But in doing so, Ptolemy had violated the sacrosanct principles of celestial physics and no amount of handwaving in his Planetary Hypothesis could erase this fact.

It was some time, however, before the implications of such a contradiction were thoroughly appreciated. One of the people who did raise objections to the "Ptolemaic system" was Ibn al-Haytham. In his seminal work, Al-Shukūk 'Alā Baṭlamyūs, he convincingly demonstrates that Ptolemy has indeed violated the principles of celestial motion. But he was unable (at least as far as is known) to provide an alternate system that could "save the phenomena" while, at the same time, having the planets carried along by a series of uniformly moving spheres.

*Funded by the Special Foreign Currency Program, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Nevertheless, his work becomes an important starting point for later attempts to solve these problems (or, as they were referred to, ishkālāt). A certain al-Khiraqī (died 535 A.H.) refers to Ibn al-Haytham in the introduction of his work Nihāyat al-Idrāk fi Taqāsīm al-Aflāk. He praises Ibn al-Haytham's use of spheres (instead of circles) but also alludes to the shortcomings of his work (presumably Ibn al-Haytham's Hay'at al-ʿĀlam) in not solving the problems that arise in considering the spheres as real (and not just convenient circles for making computations). What is particularly interesting about this work as well as al-Khiraqī's later epitome of it, Al-Tabṣira fī ʿIlm al-Hay'a, is its organization. It is divided into four parts: an introduction, a chapter dealing with the heavenly spheres and their motion (the structure, or hay'a, of the heavens), a chapter on the structure (again, hay'a) of the earth, which ends with a section on the sizes and distances of the heavenly bodies and, finally, a chapter on chronology. This same organization (usually without the chapter on chronology) occurs thereafter in a series of works that deal with the hay'a, or structure, of the universe.

Ṭūsī's Tadhkira is also arranged along these same lines; thus it would seem that John Livingston's assertion (Centaurus, 1973, pp. 260-275) that the Tadhkira is the first of its kind is incorrect. What Ṭūsī does do that is perhaps an innovation is to devise a physically sound (i.e. in the Aristotelian sense) model that will yield correct (i.e. Ptolemaic) results. This he does for the moon but the more difficult case of Mercury eludes him. His student Quṭb al-Dīn al-Shīrāzī does solve the problem for Mercury but some seventy years pass until a consistent cosmology is devised by Ibn al-Shāṭir that takes into account all the planets. Incidentally, virtually the same solution occurs in the work of Copernicus; it should be emphasized however, that Ibn al-Shāṭir retains a geocentric universe (see Victor Roberts, Isis, 1957, pp. 428-432; E.S. Kennedy and V. Roberts, Isis, 1959, pp. 227-235; and, E.S. Kennedy, Isis, 1966, pp. 365-378).

Despite the numerous problems one encounters in Cairo, I must admit that I gained a great deal from my last year. By looking through a large number of manuscripts at the National Library (thanks in large part to the generous help of Dr. David King who allowed me complete access to his catalogue of scientific manuscripts), I was able to gain a rather good perspective as to the number and scope of the works that deal with hay'a (perhaps a good working translation would be mathematical cosmology). In addition to the actual manuscripts that the Library owns, it has acquired a certain number of microfilms of the holdings of other libraries. Some of these microfilms have been printed on photographic plates and bound, making it easy to compare National Library holdings with those of other libraries.

But the Institute has a list of 415 films dealing with astronomy that do not appear in this catalogue. This category is referred to as "falak muṣannaf ghayr mufahras." This sort of list exists for other disciplines as well. In addition, there are various listings of "missions" that the Arab League has sent to various countries in order to photograph manuscripts (in particular to Morocco, Iran, Saudi Arabia, North and South Yemen). These are listed according to library and in something resembling alphabetical order. There is no indication, however, as to subject. One is virtually forced to look through the entire list in order to see if they have managed to film a particular work. There are three somewhat rickety readers on the premises, but the demands on the machines and the very short length of time the Institute is open to researchers make any fruitful work a not very realistic prospect. One can, however, order either microfilms or prints (although for the latter one must provide the paper); in either case one should allow plenty of time for an order to be filled.

Some of the most interesting "finds," however, are to be made at the Arab League microfilm collection. In fact, many of their films from such places as Mashhad, Istanbul, and Najaf can not be obtained in any other way. Before rushing off to Doqqi, however, one should be aware of some of the intricacies that exist. First, the Institute has a much more extensive collection than what appears in the published catalogues. To give one example, the catalogue for microfilms of astronomical works lists 211 different films.

مركز البحوث الإسلامية بمصر

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF COPTOLOGY

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The First International Congress of Coptology took place in Cairo December 8-18, 1976. The program was divided into two parts. The first part, taking place on December 9-10, consisted of the Second Meeting of the International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices. The second part, taking place on December 11-17, consisted of the Colloquium on the Future of Coptic Studies.

The Second Meeting of the International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices

The Meeting was attended by the following Committee members: Prof. Gamal Mokhtar, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Dr. Pahor Labib, Director Emeritus of the Coptic Museum; Mr. Victor Girgis, General Director of the Coptic Museum; Professors Søren Giversen (Denmark), Antoine Guillaumont (France), Rodolphe Kasser (Switzerland), Martin Krause (Federal Republic of Germany), Gilles Quispel (The Netherlands), James M. Robinson, Permanent Secretary (U.S.A.), Torgny Säve-Söderbergh (Sweden), Hans-Martin Schenke (German Democratic Republic, added to the Committee in 1972), and R. McL. Wilson (Great Britain). Members not in attendance were Dr. Gamal Mehrez, formerly General Director of the Department of Antiquities (deceased), Mr. Shafik Farid, Director Emeritus of the Coptic Museum, Professors Henri-Charles Puech (France) and Gérard Garitte (Belgium). Prof. Tito Orlandi (Italy) and Mr. Stephen Emmel (U.S.A.) were invited to attend the Second Meeting to present reports. Except for the opening session of the Committee, held in the Director's office at the Coptic Museum, the sessions of the Committee, held at the Société de géographie, were open to the participants in the Congress.

The opening session was convened by Prof. Mokhtar; General Director Girgis welcomed the Committee to the Coptic Museum.

The Permanent Secretary reported for the Technical Sub-Committee concerning the primary task of the Committee, a facsimile edition of the Nag Hammadi codices. Work sessions of the Technical Sub-Committee were held at the Coptic Museum in December 1970, January 1971, December 1971, December 1972 and September 1973, funded through UNESCO's Participation Programs for 1971-72 and 1973-74. Great appreciation was expressed for the constant helpfulness and willingness to go beyond the normal duties on the part of the staff of the Coptic Museum, especially Mr. Victor Girgis, General Director, and

Ms. Samiha Abd el-Shaheed, Curator for Manuscripts. A publishing contract between the Ministry of Culture of the Arab Republic of Egypt, represented by Prof. Mokhtar, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, and E.J. Brill, Publisher, represented by F.C. Wieder, Jr., Director, was initiated by Prof. Mokhtar 16 September 1971 and formalized later that year; it stipulated that the carrying through of publication is entrusted to the Committee through its Permanent Secretary; royalties are paid to the Ministry of Culture of the Arab Republic of Egypt; complimentary copies are provided to the Ministry of Culture for eight Egyptian libraries, to UNESCO and to each member of the Committee. The collotype plates are printed by E. Schreiber, Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany. The edition is entitled The Facsimile Edition of the Nag Hammadi Codices. The sub-titles of the twelve volumes of the edition and the status of their publication are as follows:

Codex I, plates in the press at Stuttgart,
due to appear 1977 [appeared December 1977]
Codex II, 1974
Codex III, 1976
Codex IV, 1975
Codex V, 1975
Codex VI, 1972
Codex VII, 1972
Codex VIII, 1976
Codices IX-X, due to appear 1977 [appeared
December 1977]
Codices XI-XIII, 1973

A separate volume, Cartonnage, and a concluding volume, Introduction, are to go to press after 1977. The number of copies sold of the volumes published 1972-77 is as follows:

	Codex VI	VII	XI-XIII	II	V	IV	III	VIII	TOTAL
1972	148	54							
1973	99	142	166						
1974	46	56	56	204					
1975	26	30	33	44	199	107			
1976	22	19	23	29	63	79	188		
1977	12	12	14	17	21	78	77	247	
TOTAL	383	313	292	294	283	266	268	247	2316

Mr. Stephen Emmel of the continuing Cairo staff of the 1974-75 Nag Hammadi Codices Editing Project of the American Research Center in Egypt reported on the reconser-
vation of the Nag Hammadi codices, in which fragments were
attached to leaves and conjugate leaves reunited into sheets
that were put between panes of plexiglass 32 by 37 cm. in
eleven portable boxes (each containing the material in one
volume of The Facsimile Edition) in two display cabinets.
These conservation materials and the conservation work it-
self were funded by the Smithsonian Institution through
the sponsorship of the ARCE. (See Stephen Emmel, "The
Nag Hammadi Codices Editing Project: A Final Report,"
ARCE Newsletter 104, Spring 1978, pp. 10-32.)

The Secretary reported on the Nag Hammadi
Archive that has been established at the Institute for
Antiquity and Christianity of Claremont Graduate School
to collect photographs, correspondence, documents, clip-
pings, off-prints and artifacts related to the Nag Hammadi
codices. This collection, begun in order to provide supple-
mental data for use in The Facsimile Edition, is also made
available at cost to scholars and publishers wishing to
reproduce a photograph or to consult documentation. The
Secretary renewed the request that persons with relevant
archival material put it at the disposal of this reposi-
tory, either by supplying the original, which can be copied
and, if desired, then returned, or by supplying a copy, in
which case copying costs can be defrayed. In this way the
Nag Hammadi Archive, already the fullest collection of such
material available, thanks to materials contributed by sever-
al members of the Committee as well as others such as Dr.
Jean Doresse and Dr. C.A. Meier, may become more complete
in time enough for the material to be used in preparing the
Introduction to The Facsimile Edition. The Committee suggested
that Prof. Guillaumont convey to Prof. Puech the hope of the
Committee that he would provide such materials.

Prof. Tito Orlandi presented an offer to make a
microfilm collection of Coptic manuscripts similar to that
being made for Greek papyri by the Association internationale
des papyrologues. Prof. Martin Krause itemized a series of
steps that could be taken to advance Coptology as a discipline,
such as publishing catalogues of materials in each country,
publishing groups of texts, excavating Coptic sites, collecting
Coptic inscriptions, preparing a catalogue of ostraca, etc.
The plan to found, during the Colloquium on the Future of
Coptic Studies, an International Association for Coptic Studies
was endorsed. It was agreed that if this plan materialized
these proposals would be turned over to that learned society
with the Committee's endorsement, and that the Committee itself
would cease to exist with the completion of the publication
of The Facsimile Edition.

Reports on plans for complete English, German and
French translations of the Nag Hammadi codices were pre-
sented by Prof. James M. Robinson (The Coptic Gnostic
Library), Prof. Hans-Martin Schenke (Koptisch-gnostisches
Schriften, Band 2 und 3) and Prof. Jacques-É. Ménard
(Bibliothèque copte de Nag Hammadi). Prof. Martin Krause
reported on the monograph series of E.J. Brill, Nag Hammadi
Studies. Prof. Torgny Säve-Söderbergh reported on the
excavation in November and December 1975 of the site of
the discovery of the Nag Hammadi codices, at the Gebel
el-Tarif. A special report prepared by Bishop Anba Samuel
concerning the deterioration of Coptic monuments in Egypt
and the need for immediate steps for their preservation
was received.

Mr. Victor Girgis, General Director of the
Coptic Museum, presented the reconsered Nag Hammadi codices
for the admiration of the Committee in the Library of the
Museum. The Committee unanimously urged the continuation
of the open access for scholars to study the original papyri
characteristic of the past few years, in view of the fact
that The Facsimile Edition, excellent though it is, cannot
replace the originals when preparing an exacting transcrip-
tion. For it is only in the case of the originals that
ultra-violet light reveals invisible traces of ink, the
impression and ductus of the pen may be detected, and the
brilliantly-black ink may be distinguished from chance dis-
coloration such as foxing.

An interview concerning the discovery of the Nag
Hammadi codices was conducted with Mr. Abraam Bibawi of Nag
Hammadi, who had functioned as the translator at interviews
with the discoverer Mohammed Ali el-Samman Mohammed Khalifa,
and with Mr. Ragheb Andrawus el-Kes Abd el-Said of Kena,
who brought Codex III to the attention of the authorities
in Cairo and thus led to the ultimate deposition of all the
codices in the Coptic Museum. After their narrative of
the discovery of the codices and of the transmission of
Codex III to the Coptic Museum, the Committee and members
of the Colloquium were given the opportunity to pose ques-
tions to the panel. By means of such a collective experience
of interrogation, it is possible that such largely undocu-
mented facts, which by the very nature of the case are im-
precise due both to the fading and tendentious coloring of
memories of events 32 years ago and to the limitations of
interviews conducted by a single individual, can be brought
nearer to the verifiability, experimental repetition and
community of knowledge sought by scholarship.

The largest segment of time was devoted to re-
ports on individual research on the Nag Hammadi codices,
first by members of the Committee:

Pahor Labib: Egyptian Survivals in the Nag
Hammadi Library
Gilles Quispel: The Demiurge in the Apocryphon
of John

Then brief reports of worldwide research on the Nag Hammadi codices were presented:

- Jan Helderma: Anapausis in the Epistula
Jacobi Apocrypha
James J.C. Cox: The Logos Concerning the
Easy Yoke: The Gospel of Thomas Saying 90
and Matt. 11:28-30
Peter Nagel: The Stylistic Analysis of the
Coptic Gnostic Texts from Nag Hammadi
Maddalena Scopello: Un rituel idéal d'intron-
isation dans trois textes gnostiques de Nag
Hammadi
Paulinus Bellet, O.S.B.: The Colophon of
The Gospel of the Egyptians
Elaine Pagels: Report on The Dialogue of the
Savior
François Daumas: Au sujet de l'Asclepius
Eric Segelberg: The Asclepius Prayer
Barbara Aland: A Gnostic Literary Genre:
The Paraphrase
Gerard P. Luttikhuis: The Letter of Peter
to Philip and the New Testament
Jacques-E. Ménard: La Lettre de Pierre à Philippe:
Sa structure
K.W. Troger (in absentia): On Investigating the
Hermetic Documents contained in Nag Hammadi
Codex VI: The Present State of Research
Alexander Böhlig (in absentia): Jacob as an
Angel in Gnosticism and Manichaeism.

The Second Meeting of the International Committee
for the Nag Hammadi Codices was formally closed by Prof.
Mokhtar at the conclusion of the afternoon session on
December 10, 1976.

The Colloquium on the Future of Coptic Studies

The Colloquium was convened the morning of
December 11 at the Société de géographie by Prof. Gamal
Mokhtar, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization,
in the presence of Dr. Gamal el-Oteify, Minister of Informa-
tion and Culture, His Holiness Pope Shenouda III, Pope of
Alexandria and Patriarch of the See of St. Mark, and the
Honorable Mirrit Boutros Ghali, President of the Société
d'archéologie copte. Dr. Gamal el-Oteify spoke highly of
the Coptic period as the connecting link between the Pharaonic
and Graeco-Roman periods on the one hand and the Islamic
period on the other. Pope Shenouda III spoke of the role
of the Coptic Church in preserving the Coptic language and
culture, and invited members of the Congress to a reception
at the Patriarchate. Dr. Gamal Mokhtar put the First Inter-
national Congress of Coptology into the broader context of

similar Congresses on Egyptology in October 1976, on
Islamics scheduled for May 1977, and on Graeco-Roman
antiquities, as an effort on the part of the Egyptian
Antiquities Organization to assess on a broad scale the
methods, emphases, and objectives in the study of Egypt's
cultural heritage in the next 50 years. He spoke of the
importance for Coptic studies of the Nag Hammadi codices,
commended the International Committee for the Nag Hammadi
Codices for its work in this regard, and invited scholars
in the field to come and verify their work by "consulting
the original manuscripts themselves," expressing the hope
"that you will often return there to study them in greater
detail." Mr. Mirrit Boutros Ghali extended greetings on
behalf of the Société d'archéologie copte, pledged the full
cooperation of the Société in plans to found an International
Association for Coptic Studies, invited the Congress to a
reception at the Société, and, as he had already done in
1959, registered a desideratum: "While the Faculty of Arch-
aeology and the Archaeology Departments naturally--and
unavoidably--deal with at least one branch of Coptic Studies,
namely the language, there is no Department or Professorship
specifically devoted to Coptology in any Egyptian University,
neither for Art or Architecture, nor for History or Litera-
ture."

The program of the Colloquium was organized
according to major themes, which were treated both in terms
of thematic papers and in terms of project reports and
reports on current research. The following presentations
were made:

The Future of Coptology as a Discipline

- Martin Krause: Coptology--the Definition of the
Discipline
Pierre du Bourguet (in absentia): Suggestions
for an International "Coptic Bibliography"
Werner Vycichl (in absentia): Suggestions for
a Coptic Encyclopaedia

Coptic Textiles

- Pierre du Bourguet (in absentia): The Future
of Studies on Coptic Textiles
Dorothee Renner: The Coptic Textiles in the
Vatican Museum: Problems and Results
Claudia Nauerth: The Joseph Story on Coptic
Textiles
Loretta del Francia: Projet pour une étude sur
les tissus coptes: Bibliographie des tissus
coptes
Loretta del Francia: Tissus Coptes d'Antinoë
à Florence

Linguistics and the Coptic Language

- Gerd Mink: General Linguistics and Coptic Studies
 Wolf-Peter Funk (in absentia): Towards a Synchronic Morphology of Coptic
 Werner Vycichl (in absentia): Coptic Dialect Geography based on Inscriptions
 Magdi Zikri: A Dictionary of Coptic Synonyms
 Kamal Farid Issac: Arabic-English-Coptic Trilingual Dictionary
 Hans-Martin Schenke: On the Middle Egyptian Dialect of the Coptic Language
 Jurgen Osing: The Dialect of Oxyrhynchus

Lexicography

- Bentley Layton: Models for Coptic Lexicography
 Rodolphe Kasser: Un dictionnaire complet de la langue copte
 Bentley Layton: Progression the Coptic-English Dictionary of Gnostic Literature
 Bruce M. Metzger: Thesaurus Linguae Graecae
 Gerd Mink: A Retrograde Coptic Lexicon
 Maddalena Scopello: The Gnostic Lexicon of the Centre of Research on Gnostic Language of the University of Turin
 Adel Sidarus: Coptic Lexicography in the Middle Ages: The Coptic Arabic Scalae

Coptic Liturgical Literature

- Hans Quecke: The Future of the Study of Coptic Liturgy
 Theofried Baumeister: The Mentality of Early Egyptian Monasticism
 Frederik Wisse: Gnosticism and Early Monasticism in Egypt
 George Habib Bibawi (in absentia): The Liturgical Use of John 20:22 in Coptic Rituals

Coptic-Arabic Literature

- Samir Khalil, S.J.: La littérature arabo-copte et la coptologie
 Samir Khalil, S.J.: Principes d'édition des textes arabo-coptes
 Samiha Abd el-Shaheed: Islamic Terms in Arabic Manuscripts of the Coptic Church

Coptic Biblical-Ecclesiastical Literature

- Tito Orlandi: The Future of Studies in Coptic Biblical and Ecclesiastical Literature
 Kurt Aland: The Coptic New Testament
 Tito Orlandi: The Milan Edition of Coptic Ecclesiastical Texts
 Gerald M. Browne: The Sahidic Version of Kingdoms IV
 Bernd Jörg Diebner: Literary-critical Problems of the Apocalypse of Zephaniah
 William G. Rusch: Coptic as a Resource in the Quest of the historical Athanasius

Coptic Manichean Literature

- Julien Ries: Un symbole de la révélation gnostique et un symbole de la mission gnostique dans le Kephalaion I de Medînet Mâdi

Coptic Codicology, Papyrology and Epigraphy

- James M. Robinson: The Future of Papyrus Codicology
 L.S.B. MacCoull: Coptic Documentary Papyri in the Pierpont Morgan Library
 E. Silver: The British Library: Facilities for Coptic Studies
 E. Lueddeckens: The Coptic Inscriptions of the Coptic Museum
 Hadi Bassilios Ibrahim: A New Catalogue of Coptic Manuscripts of the Coptic Museum
 Linda K. McWilliams: Coptic Bookbindings
 Stefan Jakobielski: Coptic Inscriptions from Faras (Nubia)

Coptic Sculpture

- Hans-Georg Severin: Late Antique and Early Byzantine Architectural Sculpture in Egypt
 Marguerite Rassart-Debergh (in absentia): Catalogue of the Coptic Objects in the Royal Museums of Art and History in Bruxelles
 Elisabeth Lucchesi-Palli: A Coptic Stele with Female Portrait
 Klaus Parlasca: The Transition from Late Roman to Early Coptic Art in the Light of the Grave Reliefs from Oxyrhynchus
 Margherita Cecchelli-Trinci: The Door of St. Barbara in Old Cairo
 Marie-Hélène Rutschowskaya: Introduction à l'étude des bois coptes du Musée du Louvre

Coptic Music

John Gillespie (in absentia): Coptic Chant:
A Survey of Past Research and a Projection
for the Future

Nabil Kamal Butros: Coptic Music and its
Relation to Pharaonic Music

Coptic Art

Victor Girgis: The Definition and Scope of
Coptic Art

Stefan Jakobielski: Mural Paintings from Old
Dongola

Bernard V. Bothmer: Coptic Art in America

Victor H. Elbern: Works of Coptic Art in the
Staaliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz

Coptic Archaeology

Labib Habachi: The Future of Coptic Archaeology

Peter Grossmann: Coptic Church Archaeology

Bastiaan van Elderen: The Basilica of Saint
Pachomius

Peter Grossmann: Excavations at Saqqara and
Dair Abu Mena

Antoine Guillaumont: Les fouilles française
aux Kellia

Rodolphe Kasser: Fouilles suisse aux Kellia,
Passé, présent et futur

Wincenty Myszor: L'état actuel des études
coptologiques en Pologne

Michel Egloff: La typologie et la chronologie
de la poterie des Kellia

Mieczslaw Rodziewicz: The Late Roman and Early
Christian Period at Kom el-Dikka in Alexandria

Two films, one on Coptic Art and the other on
The Flight of the Holy Family in Egypt, were made available
to the Congress through the good offices of Victor Girgis.

Two Congress volumes are to be edited by
R. McL. Wilson for publication by E.J. Brill, one entitled
Nag Hammadi and Gnosis: Papers read at the First Interna-
tional Congress of Coptology (Cairo, December 1976) (Nag
Hammadi Studies 14, 1978) containing primarily the research
papers for the Second Meeting of the International Committee
for the Nag Hammadi Codices, and the other entitled The Future
of Coptic Studies in a new series edited by Martin Krause
(Coptic Studies 1, 1978), with a selection of papers from the
Colloquium on the Future of Coptic Studies; others of the
papers are being published in the journal Enchoria, volume 8,
and elsewhere.

The list of the 106 registrants at the Congress
is as follows:

Abd el-Shaheed, Samiha

Aland, Barbara

Aland, Kurt

Attridge, Harold W.

Bassilios, Hadi

Baumeister, Theofried

Bellet, Dom Paulinus

Birdsall, R. Scott

Bothmer, Bernard V.

Brown, S. Kent

Browne, Gerald M.

KHS-Burmester, O.H.E.

Cecchelli-Trinci, Margherita

Cox, James J.C.

Daoud, Girgis

Daumas, François

Debono, Fernand

del Francia, Loretta

Devos, Paul

Diebner, Bernd Jörg

Egloff, Michel

Elbern, Victor H.

Emmel, Stephen

Gabra, Gawdat

Ghali, Mirrit Boutros

Girgis, Victor

Giversen, Søren

Godlewski, Włodzimierz

Gołgowski, Tadeusz

Gregorius, Bishop Anba

Grossmann, Peter

Guendi, Maher Margoni

Guillaumont, Antoine

Habachi, Labib

Haggard, Hugh E.

Hardy, E.R.

Harpigny, Abbé Guy

Hassan, Nawal

Hedrick, Charles W.

Helderman, J.

Issac, Kamal Farid

Jakobielski, Stefan

Johnson, David W.

von Kanel, Frédérique

Kasser, Rodolphe

Krafft, Walter

Krause, Martin

Labib, Pahor

Layton, Bentley

Louis, Senouty

Lucchesi-Palli, Elisabeth

Lueddeckens, E.

Luttikhuisen, Gerard P.

MacCoull, L.S.B.

MacDermot, Violet

McWilliams, Linda K.

Maehler, H.

Maher, Émile

Megally, M.

Meier, C.A.

Ménard, Jacques-É.

Metzger, Bruce M.

Meyer, Marvin W.

Mikail, Nabil A.

Mikhael, Morice A.

Mink, Gerd

Mokhtar, Gamal

Muller, Christa

Myszor, Wincenty

Nagel, Peter

Nauerth, Claudia

Orlandi, Tito

Osing, Jürgen

Page, George H.

Pagels, Elaine

Papini, Lucia

Parlasca, Klaus

Plumley, J. Martin

Poirier, Paul-Hubert

Quecke, Hans

Quispel, Gilles

Renner, Dorothee

Ries, Julien

Roberge, Michel

Robinson, James M.

Rodziewica, Mieczyslaw

Roquet, Gérard

Roy, Martha

Rusch, William G.

Rutschowskaya, Marie-Hélène

Säve-Söderbergh, Torgny

Samir Khalil, S.J.

Schenke, Hans-Martin

Scholz, Piotr

Scopello, Maddalena

Segelberg, Eric

Severin, Hans-Georg

Pope Shenouda III

Sidarus, Adel

Silver, Emanuel

Soliman, Soliman F.

Tardieu, Michel

Urio, Bruno

Van Elderen, Bastiaan

Viaud, P. Gérard

Wilson, R. McLachlan

Wisse, Frederik

Zdanowicz, Krystyna

Zikri, Magdi

Special events of the Colloquium were a guided tour of the Coptic Museum, a reception by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization at the Tahrir Club, a special lecture at the Institut d'Égypte by Martin Krause on The Relation between Egypt and Nubia during the Christian Period, a reception at the Coptic Orthodox Patriarchate, an excursion to the Wadi Natrun, a reception at the Société d'archéologie copte, and a dinner hosted by Ahmed Kadry of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization for the International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices with the honored guests and their wives, Dr. C.A. Meier, Director Emeritus of the Jung Institute, and George H. Page, Patron of the Jung Institute, who were primarily responsible for the acquisition by the Jung Institute of the Jung Codex and its return to Cairo for the Coptic Museum.

A business meeting of the Colloquium by Prof. Tito Orlandi was convened at the Société d'archéologie copte for the purpose of founding an international association for Coptic studies. The Colloquium was welcomed by The Honorable Mirrit Boutros Ghali, President of the Société d'archéologie copte. The following resolution was approved:

We, the participants in the First International Congress of Coptic Studies meeting in Cairo 9-17 December 1976 and today guests of the Société d'archéologie copte, as we plan an affiliated International Association for Coptic Studies, wish to express formally to you, the distinguished founder and President of the Société d'archéologie copte, Mirrit Boutros Ghali, together with your wife, our profound respect and appreciation for your almost single-handed efforts over the past 42 years to carry on the work of fostering the study of Coptic culture, a mission in which we now hope to join forces with you and the Société d'archéologie copte. The model which you have given and the continuing work of the Société d'archéologie copte of which you are President are our main bases for hope that such an enterprise on our part may also be undertaken. Not only do we wish you success in the continuation of your work and that of the Société d'archéologie copte, but we wish to recognize that whatever success we may achieve will in large part be due to the impetus and precedent you have set.

Statutes for the association were proposed, discussed, revised and adopted. They are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR COPTIC STUDIES

1. Name. The name of this learned society in the field of Coptic Studies shall be the International Association for Coptic Studies.

2. Purposes of the Association. The Association shall be a non-profit organization designed to encourage and contribute to the progress of all aspects of Coptic Studies. It shall promote international cooperation among individuals as well as among organizations and institutions. It shall advance the dissemination of information about work in progress, new discoveries and new results, organize periodic Congresses on Coptic Studies, facilitate full access to and the rapid publication of source materials, identify priorities for research at a given time, bring to the attention of younger scholars the whole range of Coptic Studies, etc.
3. Membership. The Association is open to all who are interested in Coptic Studies. All participants in the First International Congress of Coptology, as well as those not present but known to be interested in membership, are given the opportunity through the end of 1977 to be charter members. Subsequent members will be elected by a poll of the board if nominations are submitted by at least two members to the Congress Secretary at least six months prior to the next Congress. The annual membership fee will be set by the Business Meeting of the Association, with a reduced rate for students. Institutional memberships are permitted; a representative of such an institution would have one vote.
4. Officers.
 - a. Honorary Officers. The association may choose to elect permanent honorary Presidents.
 - b. Executive Officers. There will be five non-permanent officers: President, President-Elect, Congress Secretary, Editor of the Association's Newsletter, and the Director of the Cairo Center of the Association. The terms of office of the executive officers are from one stated Business Meeting to the next, i.e. three or four years, and will expire with the election of new officers. Only the Editor of the Newsletter and the Director of the Cairo Center are subject to reelection without intervening term. The President-Elect presides in the absence of the President and normally succeeds him as President. The office of the Editor of the Newsletter also functions as a clearing-house of information to members; the Editor also functions as Treasurer of the Association, in which capacity he will submit an annual report to the Board.

5. Board. The Board will consist of all executive officers plus four members at large. The members at large have staggered terms in two classes of two members each. Initially two will be elected to serve until the second Congress and two until the third. Decisions will be by a majority vote of those present at the meetings. The Board receives and approves reports from the officers for presentation at the Business Meeting, and is responsible for the Association's activity between Congresses. It holds stated meetings just before and after each Congress. Special meetings of the Board may be called by a request of three of its members approved by a majority of its members and scheduled at least three months in advance; a quorum shall consist of five members. The Board will have the right in the case of a vacancy to elect a replacement to serve until the next Business Meeting.
6. Congresses. The Association will meet normally at three or four year intervals. Priority should be given to locations at which members are not excluded from attending. A Business Meeting of the Association will be held at each regular Congress. The Business Meeting confirms members elected by the Board, elects officers, chooses a new Nominations Committee, sets dues, endorses research projects, and takes other action advancing Coptic Studies. Nominations may also be made by mail. Decisions will be made by a majority vote of those present at the Business Meeting. Special meetings may also be convened in addition to the Congresses. Visitors may be admitted to the Congress but not to the Business Meeting.
7. Finances. The expenses of the Association will be borne by the members in the form of annual dues and registration fees at the Congresses, as well as by donations and grants from individuals and institutions.
8. The Cairo Center. This Center will be set up in cooperation with the Société d'archéologie copte through a mutually adopted Agreement.
9. The Statutes may be revised by a majority vote at a Business Meeting.

The International Association for Coptic Studies held its first Business Meeting at the Société de Géographie from 4 to 7 p.m. December 17. The report of a nominating committee was presented by James M. Robinson. The nominees were formally elected to office. They are as follows:

Permanent Honorary Presidents

Pierre du Bourguet (Paris)
Mirrit Boutros Ghali (Cairo)
Labib Habachi (Cairo)
Pahor Labib (Cairo)
Gamal Mokhtar (Cairo)
Torgny Sæve-Söderbergh (Uppsala)

President: Martin Krause (Münster)
President-Elect: Bentley Layton (New Haven)
Editor of the Newsletter/Treasurer:
Tito Orlandi (Rome)
Congress Secretary: Frederik Wisse (Hamilton, Ontario)

Board Members at Large (double term):

Rodolphe Kasser (Geneva)
Peter Nagel (Halle)

Board Members at Large (single term):

Barbara Aland (Münster)
Jacques-É. Ménard (Strasbourg)

Director of the Cairo Center :
O.H.S. KHS-Burmester (Cairo)

President Krause assumed the chair and presided over the rest of the Business Meeting, assisted by Prof. Orlandi.

The emended Statutes of the Association were presented and approved.

An agreement between the International Association for Coptic Studies and the Société d'archéologie copte was adopted as follows:

1. The Société will provide to the Association an office reserved for the use of members of the Association. The Société will make its Library and facilities available to members of the Association as a Research Center when in Cairo. At such times the Library and the office will be accessible daily beyond customary office hours.
2. The Association will pay to the Société an amount initially set at \$5 from the dues of each of its members in support of the Cairo Center.
3. Each member of the Association will receive without further payment the Bulletin of the Société and other privileges of the Société (except those of voting and holding office).

4. It is hoped that this Agreement will be but the first step toward even closer relations of the Association and the Société.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the completion of a microfilm collection of Coptic manuscripts at the Istituto di Studi del Vicino Oriente of the University of Rome under the leadership of Prof. Tito Orlandi, of Coptic New Testament manuscripts at the Institut für neutestamentliche Textforschung at Münster in Westfalia under the leadership of Prof. Kurt Aland, and of Arabic-Coptic manuscripts at the Pontificio Istituto Orientale of Rome under the leadership of Prof. Samir Khalil, S.J. A resolution urging civil and ecclesiastical authorities to make their holdings of such manuscripts available for microfilming was approved.

The Association endorsed the Coptic bibliography published in the journal Enchoria; its editor, Prof. E. Lueddeckens, announced that the bibliography would be made available as a separate fascicle and that members of the Association could subscribe to the journal at a reduced rate.

Labib Habachi introduced resolutions that were endorsed by the Association urging that priority be given to recording endangered Coptic monuments, that general surveys of the region be included in excavations, and that excavators give more attention to the consolidation of ancient buildings.

At the proposal of Labib Habachi a telegram signed by James M. Robinson on behalf of the members of the First International Congress of Coptic Studies was sent to His Excellency President Anwar Sadat, with copies to H.E. the Minister of Education, His Holiness Pope Shenouda III, Chairman Gamal Mokhtar, of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, the Chancellor of Cairo University, and the Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology of Cairo University. The text of the telegram is as follows:

At the closing session of the First International Congress of Coptic Studies the members of the Congress--who have come to Egypt from over fifteen countries and have spent nine full days in studying one of the great periods of Egypt's prestigious history--have the honour and the pleasure to present their compliments to your Excellency and to express their grateful thanks to all the institutions and personalities who have welcomed us so warmly in Egypt, and particularly to Dr. el-Oteifi the Minister of Information and Culture, His Holiness Pope Shenouda Third and Dr. Mokhtar the President of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

While hereby assuring your Excellency of their high regard for your untiring efforts to preserve peace and prosperity and your constant concern for the Egyptian cultural achievement inherited from the successive periods of Egypt's ancient civilization, the members of the First International Congress of Coptology venture to express their hope that Egyptian universities will create Departments and Professorships for various branches of Coptic studies, as have been established in universities in other countries.

Please accept our most sincere good wishes for Egypt and the Egyptian people and for your own continued success in your vital and essential tasks.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS OF COPTIC STUDIES

A travelling exhibition of selected sheets and covers of the Nag Hammadi codices was proposed by Prof. Quispel. Prof. Robinson reported on tentative plans for such an exhibit sponsored by the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity that is to open in San Francisco at the annual national meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature December 28-31, 1977, after which it would go on tour. [Permission was not granted for these materials to leave Egypt.]

The Curator of Manuscripts of the Library of the Coptic Museum, Ms. Samiha Abd el-Shaheed, requested members of the IACS to contribute books to the Library of the Coptic Museum.

Prof. Orlandi announced plans to publish annually two or more issues of a Newsletter for the IACS beginning in March 1977.

Annual dues of the IACS were set at the equivalent of \$15, of which \$5 would go to support the Cairo Center of the IACS. Student dues were set at \$10. [A reduced rate for members in retirement was subsequently approved by the Board.] The possibility that members of the Société d'archéologie copte who are also members of the IACS might if desired pay a reduced annual membership fee to the Société and receive only one copy of the Bulletin rather than the two to which the double membership would otherwise entitle them was assessed with favor by the President of the Société. It is hoped that the IACS will be registered with UNESCO as an affiliate so that payment can be effected in the form of UNESCO bonds.

It was proposed that the Board of the IACS investigate the production of a Coptic unit for an IBM Selectric typewriter.

A resolution was adopted to ask the Board to contact the responsible authorities of the collections of every kind of Coptic source materials in order to reach agreement with them as to free access, at stated conditions, for all the members, and the best possible facilities for their study. The IACS went on record as opposing giving or receiving exclusive publication rights, after approving an amendment offered by Prof. Kasser to the effect that a period of grace of 12 months from the date of this resolution be approved for editors presently in the course of preparing an edition. The members of IACS also request that in the case of findings from official excavations each expedition publish within 5 years after the excavation, which is the period of grace stipulated by Egyptian law, whereupon these discoveries are to be fully available to the scholarly world at large.

The next meeting of the IACS is to be planned to take place in Europe in three or four years. The details are to be worked out by the Board of the IACS.

Persons who join the IACS before the end of 1977 will be considered charter members. Persons wishing to join should address themselves to the Editor of the Newsletter and Treasurer:

Prof. Tito Orlandi
via Filippo Civinini, 24
00197 Rome
Italy

Bishop Gregorius concluded with his blessing the founding meeting of the International Association for Coptic Studies.

Appreciation for the careful planning and execution of the practical details of The First International Congress of Coptic Studies are due to the Cairo Secretariat, especially to the tireless and efficient work of Mr. Stephen Emmel.

The Congress was well covered by the press. Among newspaper and magazine articles are the following: Al-Kirazah, 3 XII 76, p. 1; The Egyptian Gazette, 8 XII 76; 12 XII 76, p. 3; Watany, 12 XII 76, pp. 1, 4; 19 XII 76, p. 4 by Adil Kamil and Mahir Ayyad; Al-Ahram, 15 XII 76, p. 16; Al-Mussawar, 17 XII 76, pp. 12-13; and, both by Labib Habachi, in October, 9 I 77, pp. 58-59, and "The Meaning of the Meeting of the Members of the International Congress for Coptic Studies in Cairo," in Watani, 3 VII 77.

THE AMARNA PERIOD OF EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY EGYPT BIBLIOGRAPHY SUPPLEMENT 1977

by Edward K. Werner, Yale University

This is the third in a series of annual supplements to "The Amarna Period of Eighteenth Dynasty Egypt--A Bibliography: 1965-1974" which appeared in the ARCE Newsletter No. 95. The purpose of this supplement is twofold: 1) it attempts to update the original bibliography and first two supplements with pertinent books and articles published during 1977, and 2) it provides the opportunity to incorporate items published during the 1965-1976 period of previous coverage but which were missed. As always, readers are invited to submit any titles which may have thus far been omitted. For the purpose of this continuing bibliography, the Amarna Period is defined as the reigns of Akhenaten and Smenkhkare.

The materials included in this bibliography supplement have been classified into the same seven major subject divisions which were used in the original bibliography. The divisions are: (A) Akhenaten, Smenkhkare, and the Amarna Revolution; (B) Religion; (C) The Role of Nefertiti; (D) Pathological Studies and the Occupant of Tomb KV 55; (E) Art; (F) Excavations and the Akhenaten Temple Project; and (G) Language and Writing (Including the Amarna Letters). Some titles appear in several divisions.

The seven major divisions are designated by capital letters, and each entry within is numbered consecutively, with capital letter prefix, without regard to subdivision. Citations are identified in the indexes by this code, rather than by pagination. Each major subject division is subdivided according to media form in the following order: Books, Journal Articles, Magazine Articles, Special Articles, and Book Reviews.

Reviews are not annotated, but include the reference code for the book under discussion to enable the user to refer to the original citation in the bibliography. A reference within the body of a citation is prefaced by a year code: 74 for the original bibliography, 75 for the first supplement (ARCE Newsletter No. 97/98), and 76 for the second supplement (ARCE Newsletter No. 101/102). Thus a reference to 74A2 directs the user to item A2 in the original bibliography.

The entries are arranged alphabetically by author's surname, or, if no author, editor, compiler, or other author source is indicated, by the first word of the title that is not an article of speech. Items with multiple editorship are also listed by title.

An author index is provided and subdivided by personal and corporate authorship. Arrangement of the personal author index

is alphabetical by surname; the entry is followed by the letter-number code which refers the user to its location in the bibliography where a full citation is provided. Where an author appears more than once, each reference is cited. When two or more titles by an author are included, each title, often abbreviated, is specified in parentheses followed by the appropriate reference code. The corporate author index is arranged alphabetically by city.

The title index is arranged alphabetically according to the first word of the title that is not an article of speech. When an entry appears in more than one subject division, each reference is cited. The reference code following the title refers the user to the full citation in the subject bibliography. Titles of books are underlined; articles are placed within double quotation marks.

As a result of public interest inspired by the Amarna exhibition which toured Europe during 1975 and 1976, three popularly oriented studies of the Amarna Period appeared:

Jacq, C. Akhenaton et Néfertiti; le couple solaire.
[Les énigmes de l'univers]. Paris: Robert Laffont, 1976.

Vandenberg, Philipp. Nofretete, Echnaton und ihre Zeit.
Bern and Munich: Scherz Verlag, 1976.

_____. Nofretete, eine archäologische Biographie.
Bern and Munich: Scherz Verlag, [1975].

Similar interest has been generated in North America by the Tutankhamen exhibition currently touring major cities, and this was anticipated by the novelist Allen Drury. His contributions to the historical fiction of the Amarna Period are two novels, both published by Doubleday: A God against the Gods (1976), and its sequel, Return to Thebes (1977).

Egyptologists do not frequently have the opportunity to see themselves and their field as others see them. Such insight can be obtained from a most unusual publication which records in print the comments of the general public after viewing the 1973 exhibition "Akhenaten and Nefertiti, Art from the Age of the Sun King" at The Brooklyn Museum. The 4,800 entries in the Visitors' Comment books were compiled and edited by Eleanor F. Wedge in Nefertiti Graffiti; Comments on an Exhibition (Brooklyn: The Brooklyn Museum, 1976).

Corrigenda for the 1976 Supplement: Page 42, entry A1, for "Janovich" read "Jovanovich." Page 44, entry A15, and page 60, for "Murname" read "Murnane."

As always, I sincerely thank Diane Guzman of the Wilbour Library of Egyptology for her co-operation in this project. I

also take this opportunity to express my gratitude to A. R. Schulman, B. V. Bothmer, and A. J. Spalinger for their comments and suggestions.

Bibliography

A. Akhenaten, Smenkhkare, and the Amarna Revolution

Books

A1. Murnane, William J. Ancient Egyptian Coregencies.
[Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization, 40].
Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1977.

The author rejects the hypothetical coregency between Amenhotep III and Akhenaten (pp. 123-169, 231-273) and supports that of Akhenaten and Smenkhkare (pp. 169-179, 234).

Journal Articles

A2. Fischer, Henry G. "An Early Example of Atenist Iconoclasm," JARCE 13 (1976):131-132.

A coregency of years rather than months is accepted for Amenhotep III and Akhenaten, dating at least from the early stages of construction of the Third Pylon at Karnak. This is based on erasures in a scene from the Luxor temple of Amenhotep III and corresponding mutilations of the Karnak shrine of Senuseret I which was dismantled and used in the foundations of the Third Pylon. There is reference to the two offering scenes on the east face of the pylon which show Amenhotep III and a partially preserved smaller king in blue crown who is identified as Amenhotep IV.

A3. Helck, W. "Eine Bemerkungen zu Artikeln in SAK 2,"
SAK 4 (1976):115-124.

Comments on 76A10/F8 and 76C4/D2/E8/G9

A4. Osing, Jürgen. "Zur Korregenz Amenophis III-Amenophis IV," GM 26 (1977):53.

Osing discusses the fragmentary relief in the Luxor temple of two kings in a cult scene which Hari [76A7] presented as new evidence for a coregency between Amenhotep III and Akhenaten. It is suggested that the smaller royal figure behind a larger one represents not Akhenaten, but

rather the ka of Amenhotep III to whom the larger figure is attributed.

- A5. Redford, Donald B. "New Light on the Asiatic Campaigning of Horemheb," BASOR no. 211 (1973):36-49.

Chronology of the Amarna Period is discussed in the light of Hittite records on pp. 47-49.

- A6. Samson, Julia. "Nefertiti's Regality," JEA 63 (1977): 88-97.

Evidence is presented for a proposed coregency between Akhenaten and Nefertiti with equal status in both political and religious spheres.

B. Religion

Books

- B1. Korostovtsev, M. A. Religiia drevnevo Egipta. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," Glavnaia Redaktsiia Vostochnoi Literatury, 1976.

[Religion of Ancient Egypt] Section XXIV "Perevorot Amenhotepa IV (Ekhnatona)" [The Revolution of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten)], pp. 254-259. Further discussion on pp. 275-278.

- B2. Woldering, Irmgard. Gods, Men & Pharaohs, the Glory of Egyptian Art. New York: Abrams, 1967.

A brief discussion of the Aten cult is included in the section "The Amarna Period," pp. 144-161. Original German publication: Götter und Pharaonen, Munich: Keyser, 1967.

Journal Articles

- B3. North, Robert. "Akhenaten Secularized?" Biblica 58 (1977):246-258.

The author attempts to counter the recent revisionist view of Akhenaten's religious reform movement as presented by C. Aldred in his chapter to the revised edition of the Cambridge Ancient History [75A1/B2, and the original fascicle 74A19/B11]. The essay supports the traditional view that the heretic king formulated a genuine monotheism and carried out pacifist policies during his reign.

- B4. Stadelmann, Rainer. "Šwt-R^c als Kultstätte des Sonnengottes im Neuen Reich," MDAIK 25 (1969):159-178.

The author proves that the Šwt-R^c is the cult place of the sun god in his aspect as a creator and "Urgott" Atum-Rē.

- B5. Tawfik, Sayed. "Aton Studies," MDAIK 32 (1976):217-226.

Third in the series of articles: Part 4. Was Aton--The God of Akhenaten--Only a Manifestation of the God Re^c? It is concluded that the names of the Aten and Rē were used synonymously and that the Aten was merely a manifestation of the ancient god of Heliopolis. The king chose this aspect of the god as a means of usurping the power of the established priesthoods.

C. The Role of Nefertiti

Journal Articles

- C1. Eaton-Krauß, Marianne. "The Khat Headdress to the End of the Amarna Period," SAK 5 (1977):21-39.

As an attribute of female divinity, it is suggested that the khat headdress was worn by Nefertiti to express her divine aspect in Amarna iconography.

- C2. Harris, J. R. "Akhenaten or Nefertiti?" Acta Orientalia 38 (1977):5-10.

Further evidence is presented for the kingly status of Nefertiti as originally proposed by the author [74A10-12/C3-5].

- C3. Kozloff, Arielle P. "Nefertiti, Beloved of the Living Disk," The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art 64, no. 9 (1977):287-298.

Includes a discussion of the unusual prominence of Nefertiti as revealed by the research of the Akhenaten Temple Project.

- C4. Samson, Julia. "Nefertiti's Regality," JEA 63 (1977): 88-97.

Evidence is presented for a proposed coregency between Nefertiti and Akhenaten with equal status in both political and religious spheres.

Magazine Articles

- C5. Schulman, Alan R. "Nofretity, CAnkhesenamūn, and the

Amka Affair," Newsletter ARCE, Winter/Spring 1977, p. 17.

Abstract of a paper presented at the ARCE Annual Meeting in Detroit.

D. Pathological Studies and the Occupant of Tomb KV 55

E. Art

Books

E1. Berlin. Museen. Ägyptisches Museum. Ägyptische Kunst aus dem Brooklyn Museum; 4. September - 31. Oktober 1976. [exhibition catalog]

Amarna objects are presented in nos. 37-38, 41-43, 46, 48-52.

E2. Brussels. Palais des Beaux-Arts. Egypte éternelle; chefs-d'oeuvre du Brooklyn Museum; 9 décembre 1976 - 20 février 1977. [exhibition catalog]

Amarna objects are presented in nos. 37-38 (pp. 77-78), 41-43 (pp. 82-84), 46 (p. 87), 48-52 (pp. 89-93). Amarna art is briefly analyzed on pp. 61-66. The catalog was also published in Flemish as Egypte's Glorie; Meesterwerken van het Brooklyn Museum.

E3. Fazzini, Richard. Images for Eternity; Egyptian Art from Berkeley and Brooklyn. Brooklyn: The Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco and The Brooklyn Museum. [exhibition catalog]

Amarna objects are presented in nos. 60-70 and 74, pp. 79-86, 88-89. Amarna art is briefly analyzed on pp. 63-66.

E4. Hildesheim. Roemer-Pelizaeus-Museum. Echnaton, Nofretete, Tutanchamun; 15. Juli - 26. September 1976. [exhibition catalog]

101 plates, some in color. Exhibition of antiquities on loan from several Egyptian museums. Antiquities from the host museum and the Kestner-Museum, Hanover, include plates 72-101.

E5. Mußgnug, Reinhard. Wem gehört Nofretete? [Schriftenreihe der Juristischen Gesellschaft e.V. Berlin]. Berlin and New York: De Gruyter, 1977.

The question of ownership of the famous bust of Nefertiti in Berlin is discussed.

E6. Myśliwiec, Karol. Le portrait royal dans le bas-relief du Nouvel Empire. [Travaux du Centre d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, 18]. Warsaw: Editions Scientifiques de Pologne, 1976.

Part X. Amenophis IV-Akhnaton, pp. 75-81, pl. LXVII fig. 157, pl. LXVIII fig. 159, and pls. LXIX-LXXIX figs. 160-182.

E7. Woldering, Irmgard. Gods, Men & Pharaohs, the Glory of Egyptian Art. New York: Abrams, 1967.

Amarna art is discussed in the section "The Amarna Period," pp. 144-161, and is illustrated in black and white pls. 73-83 and color pls. XIX-XXI. Original German publication: Götter und Pharaonen, Munich: Keyser, 1967.

Journal Articles

E8. "Art of Amarna," MD, Medical Magazine 13, no. 3 (1969): 178-185.

Popular survey with a medical slant, illustrated, one in color.

E9. "Bas-relief fragmentaire d'époque amarnienne (XVIII^e dynastie) provenant probablement du grand temple d'Amenophis IV à Tell el-Amarna, calcaire," Revue du Louvre 26, no. 3 (1976):220.

E10. Bosse-Griffiths, Kate. "A Beset Amulet from the Amarna Period," JEA 63 (1977):98-106.

A Bes amulet on a bead-collar in the Wellcome Collection of Egyptian Antiquities at University College, Swansea (acc. no. W11) is discussed in the context of other Bes figures from Amarna with parallels from other periods.

E11. Eaton-Krauß, Marianne. "The Khat Headdress to the End of the Amarna Period," SAK 5 (1977):21-39.

The khat headdress is discussed as an iconographic element in Amarna art with special reference to the significance of alteration of headdresses as previously presented by Hanke [76C4/D2/E8/G9].

E12. "An Egyptian Limestone Head of an Amarna Princess, from Tell el-Amarna, XVIIIth Dynasty," Apollo 106, no. 188 (1977):151

Dealer's advertizement with caption.

- E13. "Fragment de relief représentant Akhenaton ... grès peint," Gazette des Beaux-Arts 89, no. 1298 (Mars 1977), Supplément p. 38, no. 156.

Object in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

- E14. Harris, J. R. "Akhenaten or Nefertiti?" Acta Orientalia 38 (1977):5-10.

The author proposes that the colossal royal figure from Karnak (Cairo JE 55938), previously described as a nude statue of Akhenaten without genitalia, is actually a representation of Nefertiti (compare with Barta's study in item 76E6). A comprehensive re-evaluation of sculpture from the early part of the Amarna Period is urged.

- E15. . "A Fine Piece of Egyptian Faience," The Burlington Magazine 119, no. 890 (1977):340-343.

Description of a faience object in a private collection in Copenhagen having the form of a flattened sphere with a hole through the vertical axis. Originally published in Danish [76E9]. Illustrated.

- E16. "Head of Nefertiti. Painted sandstone, sunk relief. Egypt, Karnak, Dynasty XVIII, reign of Akhenaten, ca. 1375 B.C.," The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art 64, no. 2 (1977):73

First publication of CMA 76.4; illustrated on p. 43, fig. 4. Subsequently discussed by Kozloff [77E17].

- E17. Kozloff, Arielle P. "Nefertiti, Beloved of the Living Disk," The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art 64, no. 9 (1977):287-298.

A discussion of Amarna reliefs in the light of the research of the Akhenaten Temple Project. CMA 59.188, previously identified as Akhenaten, is re-attributed to Nefertiti, and CMA 76.4 (see 77E16) is further analyzed and illustrated in color on the cover.

- E18. . "A New Interpretation of an Old Amarna Enigma," AJA 81 (1977):101-103.

Discussion of an Amarna relief of four men holding poles on a Hermopolis block in the Norbert Schimmel Collection. The piece was previously published by Cooney (74E4, no. 21, pp. 39-41), Muscarella (76E4, no. 254), and Aldred (74E2, no. 138, p. 202). The author identifies the men as fanbearers accompanying the King's chariot and compares them to similar figures on the painted box of Tutankhamen.

- E19. Schlögl, E. "Scavi nel Museo di Torino, V. Eine Schabti-Figur aus der Amarnazeit im Aegyptischen Museum von Turin," Oriens Antiquus 14, no. 2 (1975):145-146.

Includes facsimile of text with translation and commentary.

Book Reviews

- E20. Redford, Donald B. "[Review of] Akhenaten and Nefertiti, by C. Aldred. New York, 1973," OLZ 72, no. 1 (1977):101-103. [74E2]

- E21. Tefnin, Roland. "[Review of] Akhenaten and Nefertiti, by C. Aldred. New York, 1973," CdE 52 (1977):82-88. [74E2]

- E22. Wenig, Steffen. "[Review of] Akhenaten and Nefertiti, by C. Aldred. New York, 1973," Asien, Afrika, Latein-Amerika 4, no. 2 (1976):312. [74E2]

F. Excavations and the Akhenaten Temple Project

Books

- F1. Kühne, Klaus. Zur Kenntnis silikatischer Werkstoffe und der Technologie ihrer Herstellung im 2. Jahrtausend vor unserer Zeitrechnung. [Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 1969]. Berlin/DDR: Akademie-Verlag, 1969.

Part 2. Die Grabungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Tell-el-Amarna, pp. 8-10; and part 4. Gläser aus Tell-el-Amarna, pp. 27-47.

Journal Articles

- F2. Barguet, Paul. "Note sur le grand temple d'Aton à El-Amarna," RdE 28 (1976):148-151.

The author proposes that the prototype for the Great Temple at Amarna was the temple of Amun at Karnak, modified to serve the needs of a solar cult. A striking parallel is established between the hwt-bnbn of Akhenaten directly east of the main temple at Amarna and the Akh-menu of Thutmose III east of the main sanctuary at Karnak. Both featured "Osiride" statues of the kings who built them and are assigned to the royal cult.

- F3. Kemp, Barry J. "The City of el-Amarna as a Source for the Study of Urban Society in Ancient Egypt," World Archaeology 9, no. 2 (1977):123-139.

The author presents the view that Amarna still seems to offer the least fragmentary example of a city layout from the New Kingdom. The study is intended as a background to the planned resumption of fieldwork at the site by the Egypt Exploration Society. [see also 76F2]

- F4. Martin, Geoffrey T. "Excavations at the Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, 1975: Preliminary Report," JEA 62 (1976):5-13.

First in the series with 2 plans and 4 plates.

- F5. _____. "Excavations at the Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, 1976: Preliminary Report," JEA 63 (1977):13-19.

It is indicated that certain scenes in relief derive their subject matter from tombs at Amarna. Includes 3 plates and a plan of the tomb.

- F6. Redford, Donald B. "Preliminary Report of the First Season of Excavation in East Karnak, 1975-76," JARCE 14 (1977):9-32.

Preliminary stratigraphic survey of the East Karnak site with a discussion of the relief decoration of the Akhenaten temple and statuary. The temple is positively identified as Gm.t(w)-p3-itn.

- F7. Tawfik, Sayed. "Amarna Kalkstein-Talatat aus Karnak," GM 26 (1977):55-62.

Publication of one of two limestone blocks found among the approximately 35,000 sandstone talatat at Karnak and Luxor. The blocks originated at Amarna and were transported to Thebes. The other block was previously published by Tawfik (see 76F1, chapter 3, pp. 58ff). Illustrated

- F8. _____. "Eine Ritualszene aus Nefertitis 'pillared courtyard' in Karnak," GM 25 (1977):81-93.

Analysis of the offering scene with Nefertiti which the author reconstructs from talatat found in the Second Pylon at Karnak. It belongs to the corpus of offering scenes found on the eleven square pillars of Nefertiti's courtyard in the Aten temple. Illustrated.

- F9. Walle, Baudouin van de. "La découverte d'Amarna et d'Akhenaton," RdE 28 (1976):7-24.

A survey of the earliest expeditions to the site of Amarna and its environs, beginning with Father

Claude Sicard (1677-1726), a Jesuit scholar who in 1714 discovered, and later published a description of, boundary stela A at Tuna el-Gebel. Illustrated with 3 plates.

Book Reviews

- F10. Murnane, William J. "[Review of] The Royal Tomb of El-Amarna, vol. 1: The Objects, by G. T. Martin. [Egypt Exploration Society. Archaeological Survey of Egypt, 35th Memoir]. London, 1974," JNES 36 (1977):306-308. [75F1]

- F11. Nolte, Birgit. "[Review of] Zur Kenntnis silikatischer Werkstoffe und der Technologie ihrer Herstellung im 2. Jahrtausend vor unserer Zeitrechnung, by K. Kühne. Berlin/DDR, 1969," BiOr 27, no. 3/4 (1970): 180-182. [77F1]

G. Language and Writing (Including the Amarna Letters)

Journal Articles

- G1. Edzard, D. O. "Les tablettes cunéiformes de Kāmid el-Lōz," Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth 22 (1969):85-91.

Publication of three tablets discovered in 1969 at the site of Kāmid el-Lōz which date to the period of the Amarna Letters and which probably came from those same archives. Transcription of all three tablets and translation of two. Reproduced in figs. 4-6 and pls. XVII-XVIII.

- G2. Liverani, M. "Elementi 'irrazionali' nel commercio amarniano," Oriens Antiquus 11, no. 4 (1972): 297-317.

Study of commerce during the Amarna Period in the light of official correspondence and the cultural climate.

- G3. _____. "Le lettere del faraone a Rib-Adda," Oriens Antiquus 10, no. 4 (1971):253-268.

A study of the correspondence between the prince of Byblos and the Amarna court. It is suggested that Akhenaten's failure to respond was less a matter of inertia than a sign of irritation at Rib-Adda's attempt to correspond with him as an equal.

- G4. Pintore, F. "La prassi della marcia armata nella Siria egiziana dell'età di el-Amarna," Oriens Antiquus 12, no. 4 (1973):299-318.

The second of two articles in which the author uses the Amarna Letters to obtain information about the number and type of Egyptian troops garrisoned in Syria in that period as well as the terms which designated them. [see also 77G5]

G5. . "Transiti di truppe e schemi epistolari nella Siria egiziana dell'età di El-Amarna," Oriens Antiquus 11, no. 2 (1972):101-131.

The first of two articles in which the author uses the Amarna Letters to obtain information about the number and type of Egyptian troops garrisoned in Syria in that period as well as the terms which designated them. [see also 77G4]

N.B.: Abbreviations for journal titles conform to those used in Janssen's Annual Egyptological Bibliography.

Author Index

Personal

Barguet, Paul: F2
 Bosse-Griffiths, Kate: E10
 Eaton-Krauβ, Marianne: C1, E11
 Edzard, D. O.: G1
 Fazzini, Richard: E3
 Fischer, Henry G.: A2
 Harris, J. R.: ("Akhenaten or Nefertiti?") C2, E14; ("A Fine Piece of Egyptian Faience") E15
 Helck, W.: A3
 Kemp, Barry J.: F3
 Korostovtsev, M. A.: B1
 Kozloff, Arielle P.: ("Nefertiti, Beloved of the Living Disk") C3, E17; ("A New Interpretation...") E18

Kühne, Klaus: F1
 Liverani, M.: ("Elementi 'irrazionali' nel commercio amarniano") G2; ("Le lettere del faraone a Rib-Adda") G3
 Martin, Geoffrey T.: ("...Tomb of Horemheb, 1975") F4; ("...Tomb of Horemheb, 1976") F5
 Murnane, William J.: (Ancient Egyptian Coregencies) A1; ("[Review of] The Royal Tomb of El-Amarna") F10
 Mußnug, Reinhard: E5
 Myśliwiec, Karol: E6
 Nolte, Birgit: F11
 North, Robert: B3
 Osing, Jürgen: A4
 Pintore, F.: ("La prassi della marcia armata...") G4; ("Transiti di truppe e schemi epistolari...") G5
 Redford, Donald B.: ("New Light on the Asiatic Campaigning of Horemheb") A5; ("[Review of] Akhenaten and Nefertiti") E20; ("...First Season of Excavation in East Karnak") F6
 Samson, Julia: A6, C4
 Schlögl, E.: E19
 Schulman, Alan R.: C5
 Stadelmann, Rainer: B4
 Tawfik, Sayed: ("Aton Studies") B5; ("Amarna Kalkstein-Talatat aus Karnak") F7; ("Eine Ritualszene...") F8
 Tefnin, Roland: E21
 Walle, Baudouin van de: F9
 Wenig, Steffen: E22
 Woldering, Irmgard: B2, E7

Corporate

Berlin. Museen. Ägyptisches Museum: E1
 Brussels. Palais des Beaux-Arts: E2

Hildesheim. Roemer-Pelizaeus-Museum: E4

Title Index

Ägyptische Kunst aus dem Brooklyn Museum: E1

"Akhenaten or Nefertiti?": C2, E14

"Akhenaten Secularized?": B3

"Amarna Kalkstein-Talatat aus Karnak": F7

Ancient Egyptian Coregencies: A1

"Art of Amarna": E8

"Aton Studies": B5

"Bas-relief fragmentaire d'époque amarnienne (XVIII^e dynastie)
provenant probablement du grand temple d'Aménophis IV à
Tell el-Amarna, calcaire": E9

"Eine Bemerkungen zu Artikeln in SAK 2": A3

"A Beset Amulet from the Amarna Period": E10

"The City of el-Amarna as a Source for the Study of Urban Society
in Ancient Egypt": F3

"La découverte d'Amarna et d'Akhenaton": F9

"An Early Example of Atenist Iconoclasm": A2

Echnaton, Nofretete, Tutanchamun: E4

Egypte éternelle; chefs-d'oeuvre du Brooklyn Museum: E2

Egypte's Glorie; Meesterwerken van het Brooklyn Museum: E2

"An Egyptian Limestone Head of an Amarna Princess, from Tell
el-Amarna, XVIIIth Dynasty": E12

"Elementi 'irrazionali' nel commercio amarniano": G2

"Excavations at the Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, 1975: Preliminary
Report": F4

"Excavations at the Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, 1976: Preliminary
Report": F5

"A Fine Piece of Egyptian Faience": E15

"Fragment de relief représentant Akhéaton ... grès peint": E13

Gods, Men & Pharaohs, the Glory of Egyptian Art: B2, E7

Götter und Pharaonen: B2, E7

"Head of Nefertiti. Painted sandstone, sunk relief": E16

Images for Eternity: E3

"The Khat Headdress to the End of the Amarna Period": C1, E11

Zur Kenntnis silikatischer Werkstoffe und der Technologie ihrer
Herstellung im 2. Jahrtausend vor unserer Zeitrechnung:
F1

"Zur Korregenz Amenophis III-Amenophis IV": A4

"Le lettere del faraone a Rib-Adda": G3

"Nefertiti, Beloved of the Living Disk": C3, E17

"Nefertiti's Regality": A6, C4

"A New Interpretation of an Old Amarna Enigma": E18

"New Light on the Asiatic Campaigning of Horemheb": A5

"Nofretity,^c Ankhesenamun, and the Amka Affair": C5

"Note sur le grand temple d'Aton à El-Amarna": F2

Le portrait royal dans le bas-relief du Nouvel Empire: E6

"La prassi della marcia armata nella Siria egiziana dell'età
di el-Amarna": G4

"Preliminary Report of the First Season of Excavation in East
Karnak, 1975-76": F6

Religiia drevnevo Egipta: B1

Review of:

Akhenaten and Nefertiti: (Redford) E20; (Tefnin) E21;
(Wenig) E22

The Royal Tomb of El-Amarna: The Objects: F10

Zur Kenntnis silikatischer Werkstoffe und der Technologie
ihrer Herstellung im 2. Jahrtausend vor unserer
Zeitrechnung: F11

"Eine Ritualszene aus Nefertitis 'pillared courtyard'
in Karnak": F8

"Eine Schabti-Figur aus der Amarnazeit im Aegyptischen Museum
von Turin": E19

"Šwt-R^cw als Kultstätte des Sonnengottes im Neuen Reich": B4

"Les tablettes cunéiformes de Kāmid el-Lōz": G1

"Transiti di truppe e schemi epistolari nella Siria egiziana
dell'età di El-Amarna": G5

Wem gehört Nofretete?: E5

مركز البحوث الإسلامية بمصر

THE ORGANIZATION OF ENCYCLOPEDIC ADAB WORKS

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ARCE Fellow, Summer 1978*

I began my work in the manuscript collection of Dār al-Kutub with two interlocking foci. One was the general problem of the definition of adab as a literary form. The second was an attempt to explore the patterns of arrangement of subjects in medieval encyclopedic adab works by means of an analytical survey of the contents of such works in manuscript in Cairo. These two problems were related because, as I explained in two communications delivered at ARCE meetings, the solution to the problem of the definitions of adab and the adab genre has to be found in the description of an adab discourse, which is itself inseparably linked to that of an adab organization.

Since the original topic was designed for a year, it has had to be progressively redefined; first, so that a beginning could be made during the summer and, second, to adapt it to the state of the collection in Cairo.

The catalogue work itself was quite time-consuming. The numbers provided by Brockelmann were frequently incorrect and some of the manuscripts were mislabelled and/or miscatalogued. In addition, some of the works, like the Kitāb fī al-Mawā'iz wal-Hikāyāt by Abū al-Qāsim 'Abd Allāh, which has turned out to be extremely important, have been bound out of order or with pages missing. Since the manuscripts were being examined for the organization of their contents, a great deal of detective work was necessary before they could be analyzed. This, however, had the advantage of directing me toward problems of organization and discourse type which had to be solved in order to reconstitute the works. The size of the collection, over one hundred titles, and the problems associated with the description of the contents yield a project which would require two or three years for its completion.

What I have done, therefore, has been to shift attention from the identification of the contents of every work to attempting a survey of the organizational types present in the collection. Preliminary findings tended to indicate that variations in the choices and ordering of the subjects treated were less important than those in the types of organization.

*Funded by the Special Foreign Currency Program, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Since a large percentage of the manuscripts were anonymous or otherwise undated, it was not possible to effect a comprehensive chronological division without prior examination of the material. Instead of dividing the collection chronologically, a series of probes were made into a restricted number of manuscripts, chosen either because they appeared to have an unusual organization or to complement the information regarding organization already available in the catalogues. A limited number of these manuscripts were systematically analyzed. In this way, data was gathered which, while not exhaustive, was representative of the entire collection. Using this data, and data from other sources, I have begun the construction of a model for the genre of medieval encyclopedic adab works. This, hopefully, will serve as a basis for a systematic description of the genre with divisions into subgenres and options.

I expect his model to do two things: 1) permit the placement of any encyclopedic adab work within a set of matrices and 2) by integrating discourse with organization, create a working definition of the adab genre and, thus, make an important contribution to an understanding of the adab ideal.

This model will be based upon the integration of three organizational principles:

- 1) subjects: this principle, in fact, dominates the others and could be said to be an essential quality of encyclopedic adab works. The most common organization is that of a series of subjects ranging from politics to types of characters, pioneered effectively by Ibn Qutayba and standard in the collection. There are a few other patterns which, by the nature and breadth of the material they have collected, stand in a middle point between monographic and encyclopedic adab works. Such organizations are those based upon geographic locations and those based upon natural phenomena and celestial bodies.
- 2) orientational: this principle concerns the orientation of material already divided by subjects. The great majority of works have a straightforward orientation in which the material is presented in the implicitly positive frame of all adab collections. The major variation is the al-maḥāsin wal-masāwī orientation in which material is divided into positive and negative qualities or attributes.

This principle effectively functions as a mental structure in medieval Islam, one whose importance is so great that it can be found as an immanent structure in many monographic adab works and throughout adab literature. It is here, however, being considered essentially as an organizational principle.

- 3) discourse: adab works can be characterized as possessing a distinctive discourse consisting in the ideal case of a mixture of anecdotes, ḥadīths, proverbs, poetry, etc. However, the apparently indiscriminate mixture within any given subject category characteristic of so many adab works is actually an organization by discourse type employing the device of elegant variation. This can best be seen when comparing it with its alternatives. Material can be segregated by type, i.e. ḥadīth first, anecdote second, poetry third, or there can be a mixture between segregation of certain types and elegant variation among the others. Obviously, some of these types, like the ḥadīth, while displaying fixed formal characteristics, have subject related implications as well.

A few general principles can already be seen to be operative. First of all, the first principle always dominates the other two: I have not yet found a work in which all the ḥadīths, poetry or prose are placed together and then divided by subject. Nor have I seen an example where all the positives of all the subjects are grouped together (and then subdivided by subject) with all the negatives treated similarly. The second major point is that insofar as the ordering of materials is a semiotic principle, it is apparently always linear and descends in value from the beginning to the end. Thus, in subject arrangements, the more important subjects precede the lesser ones. In orientation, the maḥāsin appear to always precede the masāwī. Finally, when discourse types are segregated, ḥadīths tend to come first.

This new model will need to be refined further as new data become available. At the same time, it is clear that it should be at least partially applicable to monographic adab works as well.



I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff at Dār al-Kutub who were quite helpful and generally patient with a researcher who wished to see an unusually large number of manuscripts in a relatively short time. I also found the ARCE seminars in Cairo particularly useful and the comments of the other Fellows and Adjunct Professors were valuable stimulants in the formulation of my ideas.

مرکز البحوث اللغویة بمصر